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DANGERS AND CRIMIC OF THE REPROGRESSIVE Movement. - Very suggestive intelligence comes to us from various quarters. The Richmond Whig has been suppressed by the Commander of the Department for what he deemed disloyal utterances. The Whig all through the war was a most bitter organ of seconsion. Upon we understood and we had house and expected that it would thenceforth throw all of its the scale of the Union, and ishor with its accustomed zeal and enthusiasm to restore order. elty, peace, and nulty to Virginia and the South. Before the war, the Whig was one of country. We regret excredingly its short-sightedness since. Other Virginia papers, it is said,

doings and sayings of secresionists and the restless ephits who are keeping them in countenance and giving them support. The oid enemies of the country there are boldly attacking the whole settled policy of the Government, treating the free basis as a fiction, and g their determination to resist and defeat it. Their voices are still for war, and their acts, too. They plainly do not intend to submit to the Government, though they have probably taken the oath of allegiance and romised to do so. The Governor has issued an address, in which he says he is "pained to mee his serious apprehensions that, instead of submission, peace, and order, a different state of things will soon be encountered." The old leaven of secresion is again at work in Tennessee, as it is in Virginia and Kentneky. and to a greater or less extent in every Southern State. The make is scotched, not killed. It is rearing aloft he repulsive head, and hising with as much venous as ever, and as ready se ever to at the again, if it can get the chance, he deadly fange into the heart of the Repub

but the beginning of new troubles for the Southern peor'e unless the mischief and the mischlef-makers be promptly squelched by the good sense and patriotism of the masses.

It is been only too evident to us for some in the South who do not intend to submit in good faith to the anthority of the Government. out who do intend to challenge its policy, and sesist with all the power they can command, and of whatever kind, the free basis which the war has established. They raise once more the clavery issue and manifest their intention to fight the battle over again, and doubtless ex-

ern people, and they cannot be too early or too schemes of the infatuated and abort-sighted,

We believe those masses are heartily sick of it an honest support. This the disturbers of the still use the people as of yora, and can by pan-

gogues and secret enemies of this country—now that they no longer dare to be its open enemies —would have learned something from the events of the war. But they are a peculiar set who learn nothing, it would seem, even by exconsequences, and are willing to risk everything for the chadowy chances of obtaining office through the chaos they may be able to bring

Southern people in reference to the unboly inin our humble judgment, the future peace and

It has just been announced that the President has desputched a confidential agent to the South to observe the practical workings of the system of restoration which he has adopted, a system which is at occe liberal and constitutional, and hamitely better than the fears of multitudes had ied them to expect. It is also known that this liberal, constitutional system is meeting with Northern people, a portion that aided in his be carried out unless the right of suffrage is conferred on aegroes, and fearing that this may not be done by the States to which the Executive has remitted it, they wish him to assume the power to cenfer such right of suffrage upon Centre that the States lately in revolt shall not tic represented in the United States Congress until this is actually done through the election of representatives by the common votes of whites and blacks. It is well-known that Mr. Summer and his friends successfully resisted upon this ground the application of Louisiana to be represented in the last Congress.

Now the President is but human. If he find the Southern people on the one hand oppusing vigorously his constitutional method and the free basis, clamoring for the old system that wisted before the war, and on the other hand, if he feel, as he will, the pressure from the radical side in opposition to his policy, and in favor of the consolidated arbitrary policy neged upon Without any support from those whom he seeks to protect in the right of self-government, and with the ferce asseults from the other side in opposition to such protection, how long will be be able to stand as a wall of defense of the

outhern people? succeed in arraying her people against the free basis and the policy of Mr. Johnson, if they contation and fraud, raise an exciting issue upon slavery and carry it into the next Presidenthe results. Let not the Southern people deceive themselves again in this matter, and let not the Southern demagogues deceive them. enother Abraham Lincoln or Andrew Johnson in the next Presidential chair—never. Instead

Throughout the recent war the hearts of riots trembled lest there should never be ordial re-union of the States which had constiinted the Republic. Thousands felt that the viclence of the struggle would prevent a future nearly support from the Southern people of the Federal Government. We, however, have constautly maintained that, though the strife while lasted, should be of the most bitter characer, the people of both sections would accept its logical results and re-establish our national inegrita upon a ba is even more secure than it had rested upon before. We believed this from the tast that when house and true men fight. they invariably accept the results of the conlict, and thence proceed to establish a new and

ermanent friendship. In the late war the rebuls exhibited as much urage as did the Union men; both fought with consummate chivalry. And now that the armed struggle has ceased the true men of both rtions manifest perfect readiness to repair the juries of war by adopting measures of peace. This fact but proves the truth of the old saying hat "we are apt to respect those who fight us bravely," The mass of the Southern people are not quarrelling about slavery now; they regard the system as effectually gone, and they are preparing themselves for the new order of things which the war self has inaugurated. Holden, of North Carollua, Johnson, of Georgia, Sharkey, of Misdesippi, and Perry, of South Carolina, in their administration in the States over which they respectively preside as Provisional Governors orge the people to restore their civil organisations upon the results of the recent struggle. The factionists in Kentucky and the other horfor slave States stand alone in their opposition o the restoration policy set forth by President Johnson, and to the extent that they oppose it hey impair the great cause of peace and har-

army between the North and South. There is, as there has been all along, but one itsl cause of hostility between the two sections—the slavery question. The ci union controversy on that question assumed formidable rebject of territorial slavery, and it has ended in universal freedom. And now, if the people of the States far South are ready to accept that esult, why should the people of Kentneky fight against it? If they fight they must lose; they annot possibly gain anything. If they join in with the South they can settle the whole ques-

ion, and that satisfactorily and forever. The enemies of emancipation assert that the retem of free labor in the lately rebellious States will prove an atter failure; but there are cighty evidences to the contrary While Gen. Sherman was in South Carolina he undertook colonize the frued negroes in the islands which lie along the Carolina coast, under the vetem of compensated labor. At the time, lcful and gloomy prophecies were made as to the result of the experiment, but we were con-fident that it would prove highly encessful, and our opinion has been amply confirmed by the reports which have reached us in reference to it. For instance the Savannah correspondent of the New York World describes his recent visit to the famous Sea Islands in the following manner, which clearly vindicates the employment of compensated labor nuder the system encournged by President Johnson. The condition of the islands along this coast

The concition of the Islands along this coast is now of the greatest interest to the world at large, and to the people of the South in particular. Upon cardul inquiry, I find that there are over two bundred thousand acres of land under enlitvation by free labor. The enterprises are mostly by Northern men, although there are natives working held negroes under the new system, and negroes who are working land on their own account. This is the tuird year of the trial, and every year has been a success more and more complete. The profits of a men of the labores amount to five hundred, and, in some cases, five thousand dollars a year. The amount of money deposited in bank by the negroes of these islands is a hundred and ferty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loss amounted to swiption to the seven-thirty loau amounted to eighty thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the fact that the troops which landed on the islands ally known throughout the South, it would be more to induce the whites to take hold of the and arbitrary commands that General Hatch

The foregoing represents the actual condition of the free labor system as it is to be tosted throughout the South. The questions based upon that experiment are the chief, if not the only barrier now existing to the perfect re-nnion emightened progress and pedification which the President has so honorably and wisely marked people North and South. And we rejoice that the people of the so-called secoding States are ready to test free labor to its fellest extent. We are confident that it will restore them to mare

The idea that we cannot have a great Repubin which the system of free labor shall nniversally prevail is daily becoming obsolete. The ractical results of that aystem, as they shall be gradually realized, will demonstrate the crest fact that upon its adoption hinges the nestion of a perfect reconciliation between the North and South.

Hon. James Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Georgia, addressed the people of vannah several days ago on the duty and destiny of the South. His speech was able and equent, exhibiting a clear understanding of the present condition of the country, and urging the people of Georgia to proceed at once with the restoration of their former "practical relations" with the Union. The Washing. ton Chronicle, referring to the speech of Gov. ernor Johnson and the duties now resting upon the Southern people, very truly remarks that it is not to be expected that all who participated, lion will see these things as clearly and as speciily as this practical statesman, but they will come to them in season. Where the inter esta, immediate and remote, of a great commenity are involved in the simple attributes of obedience to law and fidelity to oath, the right result will soon be attained. There is not before the Southern people a single temptation to do wrong. of war, sick of poverty, sick of debt, sick of death, are they willing to commence a new carnival of blood? We trow not. They will note that there is seated in the White House a kind friend, and yet a resolute and determined patriot, who will enforce his obligations at every. hazard, and insist upon the fulfilment of theirs. very and anti-rebeliion in both branches, will meet in December next, instinct with the steruest resolve against treason and slavery. Behind these representative engines are a mighty people, conscious that they have achieved a religiously sworn to make treason, through all agor, an nurpeakable crime. As the Southern people realize these facts, they find their own true interests, pardon and safety, in unconditional entmission to the demands of the President of

the United States, and to the cultivation of those other relations without which they never can inferiors of their former fellow-countrymen. It did not need the strong and manly words of the Federal Government is growing stronger with every hour, and to lead us to predict that fore its irrecistible authority, will presently be Disunion is thoroughly defunct. No ghostly competition, extending to every revolting who look upon the spectacle of our vindicated Republic as an invitation to them to come and

The Union Press, which has used some undreds of our paragraphs without giving agraphs without giving credit. Where will

The Democrat thinks that Kentneky will soon be rid of her negroes." Let her adopt the Constitutional Amendment, or, instead of being rid of them, who will be rid by them.

miserable, desolate, despised. Oh, how changed from the champion of "The Union, the Consti- upon its buly cone with these who are trying

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

The organ of the secessionlets and secession empathirers thus acknowledges the truth of what we have charged upon them, viz. That they are raising again the slavery is ue in this country. They do not accept the arbitrament of the sword to which they appealed. They do not treat the slavery question as settled. They not intend it shall pass out of our national politics. They insist upon keeping it still the come of contention. They dony that slavery is dead, and intend it shall live. They are determined, if possible, to re-establish it in these Un'ted States, and thus to keep pouring oil the South. upon the fires of sectional fanaticiem and hatred. This is what we have charged and do charge regro question stands yet unsolved," they say. Are we not right in calling them the slavery sgliators who are attempting to involve the cunity ir new complications, in new troubles: who are willing to bring upon it addditional horrors, through their insatiste and shameless inst for effice and ; lunder? Do we not rightly etyle them recklers? Do they not furnish indubitable evidence of their indifference to the repose of the country, to its returning prosperity.

conduct that of honest citizens, seeking to harmonize lustend of distracting the country? Does any intelligent man believe them ingenuous in tled. They throw their fire-brand of renewed slavery agitation into the country just at the all nusettled in the South, while the echoes of hostile cannon have hardly yet coused to reverberate along the mountains and through the awamps, while the tramp of mighty opposing armies has scarcely yet ceased to shake the solid earth. While the masses in the South are in from year to year, as the war progressed, we rags and poverty, and many of them in almost te ict alone in order that they may repair the | when it was clearly discerned that the prolongs svoges of the war, and gather around their scattered fragments of former prosperity, these tacleal slavery famplies raise the black day of revolutionary argression alike upon the settled colley of the Government and the quiet, securily, and personal and political interests of every Botthern community.

It must be manifest to every can'ild observar passing events that these slavery factionists who are doing their best to arrest the progress of the restoration of peace and plenty to the South, are not the friends either of this Goverement or of the social and commercial rights of the people. Their denunciations and appeals are obviously calculated to strengthen the brutal and lawless instincts and practices of the worst classes of disloyalists and guarfilas everywhere, and to give encouragement to good and honest citizens nowhere. By their own confessions they do not "regret" the demoralization of the labor of the South. Would they any new and startling convulsions that the sake of the Government and the Union, they should militate against our government? Do susteined a war, the prosecution of which nuthey desire to see the country settle down into aveidably led to its destruction. They who are a state of repose? Are they not stirring up | now labering to arouse popular passion on the strife? Are they not every day stigmatizing the Government as practically a despotism, wielding monarchical powers? Is that designed to make the people of the States lately in open revolt, loyal? Is it calculated to harmorize? Is it meant to harmonize? Is it of the war, and we arge that a legal recognineart to allay angry feelings? Does any fair- tion be given to that fact. The peace of the ninded man believe it is so designed? There are many men in the South who have

of yet taken the oath of sliegtance to the Govment, and who are still consequently tech. Colics of the people North and South in the leadly its enemies. Some of the class have great fact that slavery throughout the Union en so emblittered by the events of the war hat they have left the country, and others are heeltsting whether to do so or not. They are urderided, and their minds not at rest. They we not recovered from the delirium of slaughter through which they have passed. They are fact that the troops which isnaed on the Islands robbed indiscriminately the negroes of their money, names, and supples, the negroes went back to work again. General Saxton, who have to work again. General Saxton, who have chief charge of this enterprise, has his head-quarters at Beaufort. If these facts and the carried necessity of these islands could be gain. wedded to all their old prejudices upon slavery, seemt French invasion of Mexico. The speech of Mr. Bialr, in view of his intimate personal agreeable to their old preconceived caprices. king nnacquainted with the progress and prosperly which free labor has developed, except as hes have felt the power that such free isbor has testowed upon the Government, they prefer to return to the old order of things and jog on again at the snall's pace to which they have heretofore been accustomed. Into the ears of these men scattered all through the South who are halting between disloyalty and patriotism, halting be-tween duty and treasen, the leaders of the slavery reactionists here in Kentucky and elsewhere pour the poison of discontent and of continued allenation. They tell them that the "negro question stands yet unsettled;" that the Gov. submit, and support in good faith with the promise of protection hereafter in all their lawful pursuts, is nothing more than a budget of usurped powers a ci-devant constitutional Govsymment revolutionized into a military desporism unworthy of respect, confidence, or sun port, and which deserves to be stracked and erthrown. These slavery radicals in their phreney charge that our Government is a 'more than regal and nalimited power.'

If the charges they make are true ought the longer to remain passive? Ought they to submit to a power "more than regal," to a power 'unlimited'? If those allegations be true, not a vestige of the political system that our fathers framed now remains to nel We are all slaves in that case to a despotism "more than regal," to a power "unlimited." Will the persons in the enth, to whom we have alluded, who have not t determined upon the course they ought to ersne in referencete their country, at least to our nntry, and many others whose loyalty sits ghtly upon them, be likely, after hearing and reading the maledictions of the secession radicale and elavery reactionists in Kentucky and alsowhere, to become the supporters of a govern- epistle is from the pen of that prince of miliour own? Will not all the animosities which they may have felt against the Government during the war be aggravated when they are told that it has become, not merely a "regal" or kingly government, but a terrible usurpation whose become loyal to such a power.

The raneor of the slavery radicals among us -we do not say "unlimited"-but worthy of the attention of all patriotic citizens, to what- him no more than justice. ever party they may belong. It is very sugestive, and is closely connected with our fu-are peace and prosperity. The voters of Kentucky will be called within a couple of weeks to repudiate or indorse it. We ask them to act usiderstely and with their eyes wide open. If they wish to stir np strife anew and retard to be extent of their influence the peaceful setthement of all our troubles, if they wish to give rew life and power to all the elements of diseard in the yet imperfectly quieted South, to note. afford "aid and comfort" to the dying spirit of disminon, and inspire with fresh hopes the encounter of cur unliked country, they will vote the country that are demoralizing the nagroes of the State. reactionary clavery radicals of Kentucky lato office. If not, they will vote them down.

Let it be distinctly understood that, as to the final result, we have not the slightest doubt. offort to revive it can prevail. No such thing as utilimate reaction is possible. The flaming sword of liberty and union will keep perpetual watch and ward over our country, ready to strike what wrong and injustice are.—Denocrat, is that the reason why the Democrat supwarance. But blind or malignant and selfish disaeters upon ns, and it is against this and these that we are called upon in the present

critical juncture of our affairs to do battle. It requires no very piercing vision to discern which side of the question before us are patriotism, duty, peace, loyalty, progress, and union, or where in black array stand the haggard forms of treachery, blight, poverty, dishonor, disorder, and disunion

stands yet unsolved." It will not be able to stand or alt much longer. It will be aprawling to keep themselves up by holding on to it.

ilion began, all thorough Union men in Kenencky felt that it would stilke a fatai blow to lavery, not only in the seceding but also in the yal border slaveholding States, and the conviction was repeatedly avowed that the institution could not survive the war. It was then clearly seen by every loyal statesman in the country that the peculiar nature of the system, and its perfect identification with the origin of the struggle, would render its overthrow a logleal and necessary result of the terrible convuistor; and this view of the question was con startly urged to deter men from the perils of a revolution which was not only treasmable but fraught with destruction to all the interests of

When, four years ago, the war of the re-

In view then of the fact that the downfull of avery was bound to result from the war-a fact which Union men very generally, if not lversally, admitted-it follows that those who stained the war were practically abolitionists, nasmuch as it rendered abolition inevitable The result, therefore, which we see before the ountry now, is but the fuldiment of the oftepeated predictions of the Union men of Ken cky, made four years ago. The Union men were responsible for the preservation of the lovernment, which the rebels sought to over throw; the rebels were responsible for the destruction of slavery, because they inangurated its glory? Are they not factionists? Is their a struggle which would nnavoidably lead to its overthrow. The friends of the Government in he border slave States, while they did not desire the downfari of slavery, were nevertheless declaring that the slavery question is not set- resolved throughout the war that the fate of that institution should not affect their cyalty to the Union, and hence they moment when the elements of order are as yet | did not hesitate to advocate the continued proseoution of the struggle against rebelilon even when it became the settled policy of the nation to destroy slavery in all the seceding States. We labored to save the institution; we were willing that it should survive the rebellion, but, saw more and more plainly that universal starving condition, and want peace, want to emancipation was inevitable. Two years ago, Son of the war would involve the abolition of lavery, a party was organized in this State in ppecition to the furnishing of more mea and oney to carry it on. That party placed slavery above the Government and was ready to ac quiese in a separation of the Union rather than e slavery destroyed. We earnestly fought that party, and an overwhelming majority of the people of the State vote? It down in the Angust election of 1868, thereby reaffirming the oftpeated declaration of all loyal men, that, regardiess of slavery, they were resolved to prose

cute the war until the rebellion should be ef-The rebellion has been destroyed, the Union preserved, and slavery has met the fate which vas predicted for it when the rebellion began. The result is nothing more nor less than we antiipated. The loss of slavery should not be quarrelled over by any loyal man. While all Union men did not fight to destroy slavery, yet, for defunct issue of slavery are engaged in a task fer more hopeless that the vain efforts of the relels to overturn the Government for the sake of slavery. We acquiesce in a fact which was foretold by the first rebel gun in the first battle ration was broken by an unncoessary and anjustifiable war made in the interest of slavery. that peace is now dependent upon the acquitas been utterly and forever overthrown.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, formerly Post. saster General under President Lincoln, made quite a remarkable speech at Hagerstown, Maroland, several days ago, advocating the enforcement of the Monree doctrine against the the country. We shall reproduce it as soon only thinks himself cartious, just as a near-ss possible. Mr. Blair takes the ground sighted person seems to be looking far away. that the attempt of Louis Napoleon to establish Maximillian in Mexico was predicated upon the the body is not aroused to confront and sustain. designed not only to subject the Mexican peo- vances again with its han's in his. ple to a monarchiai government, contrary to ontinent with a view to the ultimate subversion of our republican institutions. He reresident Monroe, and argues that upon its age virtue still. and Sacretary Stanton in reference to Mexicoan attack which we do not wholly justify. It is is dully becoming more and more important, and indications exist pointing to decisive action in the part of our Government in reference to The throne of Maximillan is in a tottering condition, and the spirit of the American people will ere long demand the removal of Franch and Austrian troops from Mexican soil. A visitor to the battle-field of Chicka-

maura says our and the rebel dead were buried hastily in little mounds. At the end of one of these lay a pair of skulls, bleaching in the sun, and, at the other, two pairs of shoes full of bones. Better that they should have lain in the open air, wrapped in their bloodstained blankets, than to have been subjected to this mockery. In one of these skulls the was; s had built their nest, and, flitting to and fro with busy wing, they were hiving their little stores, and would defend them with boldness against any who intruded upon their strange dwelling place.

BLOOD THIESTY BRAUREGARD -The following tary rebel scoundrels, Beauregard, and was addressed to a rebel member of Congress: CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 13, 1862.

Hen Wu. I'. Miles, Richmond, Va.:

Has the bill for the execution of abolition pilsoners after January next been passed? Do it, and England will be stirred into action. It is high time to proclaim the black flag after that period. Let the execution be with the garrote.

G. T. BERUREGARD. If the Federal authorities were to hang Bean-

regard or garrote him, they would be doing A white boy slapped a negro boy in the face yesterday. The tegro took a piece of boot isother from belind the boy and ited, which joired his head so as to make his nose bleed.

Which bled. Hazy, the white nose or the black nose? - Journal. Mercy nose! we suppose it was the nose run nung. - Democrat. When Hazy gets off such a joke as that, he

The opponents of the amendment are demor

allzing the negroes of the State. By telling the blacks that they are still alayed, when the blacks know they are not, they demoralize the blacks

ports sectesion? Our neighbor of the Democrat thinks that we are not rendering the Union cause any ser-

vice. Does he think that he is? Does he think that he is trying to? & Among the duties imposed on the Federal Government by the Constitution is that of sup-

meesing insurrections. We have just suppressed one. The Democrat says that slavery isn't dead. Then what did the Democrat mean in saying that the course of the South proced futal to the

Our neighbor of the Democrat supports slavery. Who preached the Sand Creek serPARAGRAPHS-CHIEFLY ORIGINAL

A vay considerable portion of South Carolina nsifts of sand-hills. The children, like young striches, are hatched in the sand. When a young lady is dull and stupid, park nay make her sparkle. A britge a mile over is like a colobrate

ucture at Venice, a bridge of size. Every year is leaf year -- with the frogs. However much a drummer may best time If you wish to strike for wares, strike with

e axe or the hoe. Selfishness is a treacherous friend to nations as well as to individuals. That felow they call "Nihil" must have been ry quar elsome. Everybody says that "Nibil

Two passionate lovers laugh at the world, and he world hughs at them.

There's an operation that is known as "the match gama." Half the world seems to be

playing something of that sort—and half of the other half. If a preacher preaches that human nature i epraved, it sn't necessary that he should ove it by his conduct. The mother of a brood of young birds de-

rves great prise-she fills all the bills. Folks sometimes talk about a vilialo's "true character." A villain hasn't any such charac Observe moderation. Many are moderate in othing but capacity.

You have done too little so long as good that can achleve is nnachieved. Promises are above the average in value when bree of them bring one performance. More are less af-aid of being iled on than of

eing correctly informed on. The moon has been barked at The fever that is sugest to overy paspie of 1 e emigration fever.

Truth, not less than courage, is the soul of : oldier's honor. A man must have precious little bravery who 't too brave to be cred to an unarrued foe. Don't be afraid of cuitaln lectures; they are thing but sheet lightning. Those test able to dispense charities are most

the habit of dispending with them. A military man is generally vain. His vanmakes him strut, and his strut reacts upon ble vanity. It has been said that it is a greater misfor-

e for a man to be tlind than for a woman to te so, as in him it involves a deprivation of the neatest of all enjoyments, the sight of woman. But the reverse is true as to deafness. If a man is in the hibit of slapping his pocket, t him down as a coarse-minded, vnlgar, mi-

serly curmudgeon. Tears are the blosoms of the heart at parting-smiles at meeting. Sometimes they oun at once: then joy is sorrow, and sorrow Time, who is a great third and steals all we

ends with one wholeworld. The Turks think tist women have no souls we have seen some women that had soveral souls apiece. Each nature was a soul of itself. Beanty, like lightung, appears and strikes at

Age is venerable in man, and would be in a cman-If she ever became old. When a clergyman gives the nod of assent to vil-does he assumes the authority of a sin-

Poetry is like a pair of skates, with which, can the pure, smooth, crystallized floor of the ical, you may easily skim, but miserable are they to thump about upon the common streets. A man must have some chosen one, to whom, when he has involved all others in vapor and cg, he can open his breast-plate and the breast

Oftentimes the distinction between a friend and a lover is only that between a hedge hog relations with President Johnson, is held to ex- np. You can tell something in either case—in

A mean man never thinks himself mean; he There may be a sort of soul-courage which bellef that our late divil war would result | So the body must sometimes run back to the in the disruption of the Union, and the it was soul, as the child runs to the father, and ad-

It may be difficult to decide which is worse, their will, but to secure a foothold upon this the ignorance which detects no danger or the A bad man may have connige in some things, views the circumstances which called forth the | but it larks not in his badnes; it is his redeemconcernent of the "Monroe doctrine" by ing trait. The stolcism of he savage is a sav-

maintainance now depend our national honor. A brave soldier is a noble man, and our hearts and safety. Mr. Blair makes a severe attack nod instinctly with the noding planes of the A brave soldier is a noble man, and our hearts

Gr Gen. Sickles, in his Saratoga Fourth of July speech said: "Surely if we of the army, If we who have fought these rebels, can forgive them, and treat them as brothers again, the civilians and stay at home politicians ought not

flesh, but npon being asled to do it again are swered "neigh."

Like a kind mother when her wearled child Goes to her pesceful breast. Perhaps some hea Will throb in memory of the words I leave

As my sole lasacy! As on a harp Lingues the music of a pasionate song. After the lund that touched II has grown still, This hope I treasure as a blossan plucked From the rock ribbed about of misery.

Now, heart, he free! Look up, and smile at last! For see! the shadows that above me rolled Are new beneath me, like a blackened soroll; And baffied Pate flees like a commonant.

Faint as a glow-worm's gillumer—now if agroads, Like the clorious plumage of a star, Bathing my hrow in kisses of the morn. My soul seems winged with a tremuleus joy,

lotla d of its prey! A pale light is rising

As an uncased bird when it fools the thrill

Of liberty! I go to meet the dawn!

[For the Louisville anday Journal.] A SUICIDE'S SILILOQUY. Ah, little hand; be firm and falter not! But dare to dash the visor rom the face Of the stern fate that everfrowned on me, the hands they can get. Dropping slow poison on he lifted line That only prayed for love, and in my cap Of sweetest jey mixing the bitterest wee. With this thin blade—a would most terrible! I summon thee from thy lark lair, on Death! Look on thy bride! Dids ever hold a form O'richer beauty in thy old embrace, O'richer beauty in thy old embrace, Or kies the crimson from a fairur lin? I see thee not, yes feet thy prasence near in the chill silence, like He frozan breath O'f the dread lecherg when it sweeps the sea And stills the smile on justy sailor's lips. Yet e'er I lay my hand Is thine for aye. I must be growned, and with thee rowsly. must be growned, and wed thee royally. Not with a coronal of pearly buds. To droop with weighl of perfume on my brow They bloom for others, though I loved them best, And happier hearts will wear them; nor the genus 5 hat ransom slaves from fark Brazilian mines, Lighting the path of freedom, and as oft Rinding the soul in bordage to the world.
But lift my glorious thoughts from out the dust
Where I have trampled them; on eagle's plumes
That might have seared to plunacies of fame, And scarce were fitted to this dove-like heart And let them crown me—they were all my weak Yet is not this throne-chamber of my thoughts Worthy a queen? "Its ispestried with dreams Woven of fairy fancies, through the colm Of golden hours, and dewy, starlit event More beautiful than there I worshipped her And list, how sweetly from an unscene choir The music floats' soft as relian strains! And now il buists triumphant as the swell Of some deep-throuted ugan when it rolls The Hallelujah through the Subbath airl Be still, my heart! ye tremble as a flower Shaken by storms. Sham not this scoptered ! It strikes to free thee, and uplifts the veil From the Mokaman features of the world.
The silver voiced but most polluted world.
Whose cruel words cropt with a coward's steaith and pierced the beart price beld invulnerable save where love laid its hily-clasping hand-Like that armiging arrow that flew down
And struck the bravest when Achilles fell.
Birds, flowers, and authems take my less farew.
Ye were now only friends. Oh, I should love To live again in some thus-heartod rose or perple period-flower, or sing anew in wild bird's souga, or smile in some sweet star! Thus do I cling to earth, the loving earth, Thet pillows the lowliest begar's brow,

the negro cannot exist in that ilcontiousne which he calls ireedom. What's the next air-bladder?

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865.

ANCTHER AIR-BAG PRICKED -The logic of the Louisville Democrat is of the peculiar elastic sort. Our neighbor doesn't usually contradiet himself without knowing it more than three or four times a day, which is certainly a little remarkable in one who is not aware that anything of much consequence has taken place within the last five years.

Yesterday, for example, the Democrat had an article the object of which was to try to persmade the "Germans" and the "Irish" to vote aguinst the Constitutional Amendment. It goes on to say that if the amendment be adopted a l the negroes in the country will be flocking to Keniucky, though it doesn't adduce any evidence in support of so curions a proposition, for the reason, doubtless, that it has none to give. 'Now these negroes will work or they will ot," says our contemporary. Why, indubitably Who could dispute so simple and piala a prowithon as that? Well, what then? Why, if they will work, this will overstock the labor market and bring down the price of labor, and thus 'foreigners" will be injured. Well, if the niggers wen't work, that will put up the price, won't it? By no means! You see It is not half so far east as it is west. If the negroes work, it will make foreigners poor by decreasthat they will not, it will still make "foreigners" pour by increasing taxes to support them! Very simple and elastic logic, that. It goes either way equally well, like a craw fish, and stretches all the way through like an Indiaruther tube It lacks, however, one little ingredlent-there isn't a grain of sense in it. But for this trifling defect, it would be admirable, like a smooth conscience, readily adjustable to ail circumstances.

to Kentucky, when she is free technically as well as really, while at the same time she will they back equarely down and eat all their own equally free? Can any man give any good rea- the Union from the dome to its foundation son why they should? If it be said that they will come here from the States north of the Oblo. because our climate is milder, we reply that all that are there will have as much as they ments as to wages that they now have. if they come because it is warmer here non't the same consideration induce them to strengthened with the track of the negroes South, the further they go the stronger the arsument. If it is sound, it will certainly keep he negroes in Tonnessee and other places to the South of us from coming North. The heat wen't make them go North and South bothwill it, at the same time? As they will be equally free in all of the States, they will have may possess, begins with potty farcenies and the facts of the case for believing that they will.

The masses of blacks will unquestionably renain where they are. Their local attachments. traveling to any very great extent. The man will ehind them, and the great expense of removing these from one State to another equally free will deter them from doing it. Besides, what induceents can they have to leave the neighborcods and faces long familiar to them and push

out among entire strangers to them with no etter prospects in the new than in the old laces? The idea is an absurdity, a gas bag ighter than air, a thing that collapses at the dist puncture, a secession sophistry, and, like all accession vagaries, destined to evaporate the moment the sun light of reason and common sense is let in upon it.

But let us suppose, for the purpose of prickand a hedge-dog.

You can no more tail to advance how manhood will turn out, that how a child will grow
that all the niggers this side of Africa will cores to Kentucky the very mument the amond. United States. Let us suppose they will work. That will bring down the price of wages, we are told, and therefore injure the "Germans and Irish." Will it not rather enormously stimulate industry in every part of the State, and thereby develop her great natural resources of every description, creating a demand for labor and enabling employers to pay liberal wages? What testimony does current history give upon questions of this nature? When the inventive genius of free institutions saving machines into the various departments of industry, many fears were felt and expressed everybody labors in this country-lest these muchines should reduce the wages of laborers the contrary results have followed! The great impulse given to industry by the machines in restion has created a demand for all the laborers in the country at higher wages than they ever received before. No matter how many laborers you have if you have work enough for them, and in this new world there is work enough for all and will be for centuries to come. Don't alarm yourself, Mr. Fogy, about that, will in a few years be able to grow rich upon

one fifth or one-tenth of it, and will want all We are told, however, the negroes won't work in a free State. They do in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, we believe. Why, then, shouldn't they here? What vice can the beautiful Ohio lufuse into negroes that they should not be as willing to work when free on the south as on the north side of it? What magic is there in its waters to work such mischies? We guess there is no such harm in them as all that. We guess this is one of the invisible things our neighbor of the Democrat sees with those new and wonderful spectacles of his. If, however, the negroes won't work upon becoming free in Kentucky, won't that give, upon the theory of our neighbor, the "Germans and Irish" a better chance to get higher wages than they now do? If they won't work, how are they going to ent? blacks as to whites. A gentleman from Africa can appreciate the argument of hunger as keenly, we do believe, as any secessionist in Kentucky or ont of it. If that fails, however, we greatly mistake, soon bring our lazy African to prouching trial for treason. willing to earn his own livelihood out of it to be good, is not to be seen except between But freedom will make Kentucky little less than four and five o'clock in the afternoon, when h a howling wilderness, depopulating the State, takes his daily walk. The rest of the time he and causing it to become poor, decrepit, and is kept under strict guard. He is in fair spirits,

The adoption of the Constitutional Amend- present nor forebodings concerning the future. ment will begin by driving oil white laborers, and capital will soon follow them, to some place not carsed by negro freedom, or where

Ye gods, ho' freedom has impoverished New York and Penneylvania, Ohio, Iudiana, Illinois, and the rest of the free States! How slavery has built no the Southern States, made them powerful, rich, populous, and irresistible! You ee our logician of the Democrat thinks he is living in South Carolina some years before the war, or mayhap has exhumed an old copy of the Charleston Mercury. We used to hear days gone by a great deal about the "failure of free society," but "free society" has failed to see it in that light, while some other kind of

We were mistaken in announcing Dr.

Wm. Elliott, of New Haven, as an Amendment

candidate for the Legislature. The doctor is

WILL THEY BACK DOWS OR FIGHT?-The procents of the Constitutional Amendment are perpetually boasting that they will carry Some say they will have ten thousand, and others twenty and thirty, others slaty and eighty thousand, and so on. Seess sion majorities on paper are easily made; why not put down the majority against the amendment at two or three hundred thousand, or half a million? Perhaps the last named figure would be about as reasonable as any of the others. If our information is correct, these Amendment before the election, will be very materially interfered with by the people on that will be found very much like the logic and arguments of the opponents of the Amendment, othling but wind and gas, which the election

will have dissipated. Over-much boasting is not onsidered, we believe, a great sign of strength. People have a suspicion that it rather indicates weakness and fear-a whistling to keep up a reurage that is not felt. But let all that pass. We have a little inquiry] to put to our opponents which they may perhaps find it convenient to answer. If, as they boast, they carry the State by two or three hundred theusand or half a million majority, we ing wages. It they won't work in a state of want to know what they are going to do when the said amendment is ratified by threefourths of the States of the Union without reference to Kentucky? It will then be a part of the supreme law of the land, and the Proddent is bound by his official oath to see it executed, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." The people of Kentucky, it seems no more than just and reasonable to suppose, would like to know, now before the election, what itey intend to do when they gut their boasted nuder the circumstances mentioned? Willi chivalrously-uttered words, or will they 'shake

stones" in the defense of their "Inalienable rights" to unlify the Constitution at pleasure? here are but few negroes in those Stotes, and | cravenly surrender the great and glorious Carocon do and be offered the same induce- they do? It is a very pertinent question, we repeat. Will they surrender or dight? Will than it is a hundred or two miles north of us their high stilts and condescend to answer ment of a permanent government over them. keep on to Tennessee where it is still warmer? | terests sundry people, formers, merchants, that argument is good for any thing, it will mechanics, laborers, and others who wish to vote understandingly. We have asked the our friends, the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment, have rather short memories, and perhaps have forgotten it, or it may be they are a trifle deaf, and have not heard the question; so we put it again this morning in this definite way-Will they back down or fight when the no reason to leave their present places of abode amendment becomes a part of the Constitution. on that account, and there is not the slightest | in case they have a majority in the Legislature? probability or any good reason in the nature of In their answer we trust they will not begin with the creation of the world or the origin of man, or even with a review of the history of civilization and constitutional law and governis well known, are very strong; and if it were ment. Those subjects are all excellent in their therwise they will not have the means of way, but we can afford to dispense with their consideration in this little practical matter. We not as a rule leave their wives and children | tinst that in their answer they will make a great effort to be intelligible to plain, common-sense people who want to know exactly what's what. If this our reasonable petition for light upon a rather obscure subject is not graciously granted, we shall be under the painful necessity of thluking that our friends, the opponents of the amendment, are artful dodgers, who don't mean to commit themselves, which is decidedly indemocratic and not at all conservative or

worthy of the chlval-v Our prayer is that of Ajax, for light-upon a dark subject. Come, gentlemen, stand up to the rack-face the music-declare your faith and the works you intend to do.

GTThe New York Harald has comesived what of Maries were adopted. The sentiments from Mexico, vindicating the policy of the Monit take General Sheridan to move fifty or sixty | perfect confidence that our national anthorities theusand men from the Rio Grande into one of the central States of Mexico, say San Luis Po- the affairs of Mexico, and we doubt not that toal, on the line of the Santander river? About should the policy of neutrality, as heretofore, twenty-five days, counting that the French | te maintained by them, it will be acquissed in His position there would give the world a apprehend that the official announcement that chance to know the real sentiments of the Mex- the Government had determined to drive the inican people. If his army was received with vaders from Mexican soil and vindicate the delight, as it might be, and if the people should
Monroe Doctrine would receive the enthusiastic
all it an army of liberation, we would know
approval of the country from its contact to its how true is that little French fiction that Maximilian was the choice of the country. His po-

doned its opposition to the amendment of the Our farmers who have hundreds of acres of Constitution abolishing and prohibiting slavery. land, and can hardly make the two ends meet. It takes up, also, the defense of the principle of gross were not worth much in Kentucky, they universal suffrage, and claims for the negro the | were still worth something. right to vote as natural, and belonging to every male citizen twenty-one years of age. The

Then if the abstract right to vote inheres in every cliken, why not in the native black mand What rule of law denies him that right? Is it, candidly, in the power of the State or of the national Government to give or withhold the right? Is it not his absolute personal right now that he is liberated? And if it is his, where the right has been also bee tween him and the State of which he is a zer? It, as all other civic rights, may be mon to all citizens.

The News asserts: "We could mention many more than fifty leading men in the Southern States who seriously consider this the day and hour when the preservation and stability of Southern interests impel them to return on N. Webster, Alex. Utley, Boburt Brittan, Robert this subject to the audient policy of the early Sonthern statesmen' - which was, as the News points out, universal suffrage, as the road to

the greatest political power. The Boston Traveler says there are but few prisoners now at Fort Warren, and they shall still make negroes work, and we shall keep themselves quite close when visitors go make them self-supporting, too. There will be no there. Among those seen by the excursionists tax npon "Germans" or "Irish" or npon anybody else for the support of lazy negroes, not a more, though it might be supposed that the rud cent. A work farm energetically conducted strains of "Dixie" and "My Maryland" from can be made to support itself in any county in the band would have brought them all out, if Kentneky, and give an actual revenue to the "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" taxpayers besides. That has been proved by no sort of doubt. Work in such an institution | a dress parade, and it is said that he does not for mere food and clothing would, unless we feel particularly comfortable in view of his arhis senses, and make him rather more than Supplens, whose chances for life are supposed and manifests neither gloom regarding the

Washtsoron, July 17.

Every boat which comes no from the South brings large numbers of ex-robul officers and soldiers, the former residents of the counties in Virginia contiguous to Washington. They are open in their avowals of adherence to the principles for which they have fought, and of their disregard of the confiscation acts and oath of ellegiance, saving that they wish only to get control of their property and of the State government again, when they will speedily restore the sjirit, if not the letter, of slavery. Some of them speak themly of their readiness it take another break with the United States as cook as an opportunity offers.

guage deserves to be extled or imprisoned for ns a little more about the martial law, which,

be said, was established in this State at the in-The famous Long John Wentworth anunfortunate enough to be on the wrong side of | nornees his creed to be that "a loyal niggra is

AMERICAN FRELING ABOUT MEXICO. - The last Fourth of July was celebrated with enthusiesm in all portions of the United States, and numerous orations were delivered to commen wate the event of American independence. The orators, however, dwelt not only upon the past history of the nation in its wonderful internal velopment, but en arged upon the foreign rel tires of the country, marking out with precision the policy, which, according to their beg information in regard to the entry of lands. dament, our Government should pursue toward the Powers which, during the last four years, gave sid and comfort to the Southern ebellion. As a matter of course the Monroe doctrine and the present French invasion of Mexico were elaborately discussed. Nothing is more natural than the pride which a love American feels when contemplating the late national trinmph over the most gigantic revolt the world has known. It demonstrated the unconquerable power of the Republic, and a Fourth of July oration, contemporaneous with such an achievement, would hardly be complete without the declaration that be, stand ready to whip the world in arms. The frequent expressions of sympathy with our late rebullion made by leading French Journals, and the numerous acts of andstance to it performed indirectly by the French Government, coupled with the present unholy and naprovoked invasion of Mexico, have aroused in the American heart the spirit of resentment toward Louis Napoleon. The prevailing belief is that the French Emperor, while the nation was struggling for its very existence, net only encouraged the armed traitors who sought its overthrow, out took advantage of our domestic perils to inaugurate a crusade against a neighboring republic, in open defiance of the long cheriahed continental policy which the best American statesmen promulgated nearly fifty years ago, majority egainst the amendment in this State for the honor and safety of our free insultutions The throne of Maximilian, established upon the necks of the people and in defiance of the Monroe doctrine, is regarded as not only oppressive to a brave and struggling people, but an open menace to the flag of the American Union. The investion Will they turn base "submissionists" and of Mexico was predicated partly upon the pretext that certain French pecuniary claims deilea doctrine of State sovereignty? Which will manded an armed enforcement of them against the enthority of Juarez, and partly upon the ground that the Merican people solicited, they please come down slightly from at the hands of Louis Napoleon, the establishthis very plain and simple inquiry? It in- But the cost of the invasion has already immersely exceeded the value of the claims themselves, while the Government of Maximillan is dependent upon the bayonet for its came question in a general way before, but daily existence. Every pretext neged in justification of Napoleon is utterly and shamefully fathe, while the true metive of his entire design is founded in his own ambition to secure dominion over American soil, with a view to the ultimate overthrow of the American

Republic. But for the rebellion of our Southarn States and the imminency of the Union's permanent disruption, the trend of French sol-Mers in Mexico would never have been heard. This conviction was planted deeply in the popwar mind of this country at the beginning of the invasion, and it has been amply confirmed by the indications of fear exhibited by the leading statesmen of France since it became certain that the Southern rebellion would be overthrown and the Federal Union re-established upon a firmer basis than ever. While the Government at Washington has eclined to recognize the authority of Maximillan, its policy with reference to the struggle between him and President Juarez has been neutral. The perilous exigencies of the last icur years have compelled the United States to adopt that policy, but now a strong and rapidly

growing popular sentiment hids fair to require our national authorities to enforce the Monroe Doctrine. In San Francisco, a few days ago, an immense public meeting was held, at which very er thusiastic speeches were delivered, and earnest resolutions of sympathy with the Liberal party will adopt a wise and prudent course toward approval of the country from its center to its

millin was the choice of the country. His position there would also threaten the city of Marico, and cause a concentration of the whole foreign force. That force would hardly be a mouthful for the hero of Cedar Creek and the Five Forks. And the Emperor of France, if he determined to resniferce it, could not do so in time to save the city, even if he would be able, in view of the presence of some iron-clads, to land at other man on Mexican soil. So easy would to be the game for us in Mexico, so easy would to be to vindicate our honor comprended in the Monroe doctrine.

The New York News—This paper has aban-Indeed? You seem to have changed your opinion very materially. It isn't many days or

weeks since you proclaimed, that, although ne-GUPBRILLAS.—We are indebted to the polite commanding the Second-street prison, for the following list of prisoners now confined in said prison, charged with being guerrillas: W. C. Allen, Wm. G. Akin, J. A. Browning, William Bruce, W. R. Bruce, William Bennett, Coleman Cox, T. K. Calhoun, Hiram Curtis, Andrew

Davis, John Donnelly, John Edmanson, Ell Gardner, William Garr, C. V. Higgins, E. Hunter, W. A. Hoskins, Miles Head, William Hall, G. W. Hall, G. F. Jewett, R. P. Johnson, Daniei Jones, John McMann, Charles Miller, David Martin, John Patterson, Frank Richards, L. W. Rawiev, J. H. Spaulding, Ira Stewart, F. Payne Stone, Henry White, William Whittan, Moses Clement, Alfred Marphy, Bresen Price.

The \$20,000 clause was the principal objection arged by some of the Northern Democratic prints to the amnesty proclamation. The Abany Argus, in particular, denounced it as impolitic and anjust. Did the Argus instinctively discern that the rich rabels of the Southwest principal objects and the Southwest principal objects and the Southwest principal objects principal objects and the Southwest princ Our objection to the \$29,000 clause was that it was a recognition of the wealthy as a separate class, a distinction founded upon property,

such as a republican government should not recognize. If the possession of \$20,000 involves guilt, nearly every man would be gulity bus, Ohio, several days ago, cordially indursed General Cox, the Union candidate for Governor, the State. The hero of Atlanta is about to re-

move the conbis as to his political associations. Letters to the Freedman's Bureau Indicate that the labor system in Louisians is working well. The contracts between the negroes and employers are observed, and the former do not

57 Isham G. Harris thanks God that he is digable to the office of Governor. But the peopis can thank God that they are not compelled

io elect him. Ex President Buchanan is still writing for the public. "Tis a pity some people don't know

ser's gent who took a mug of ale at a friend's nvitation, complained of being mail-treated.

he becomes your "step-son." This 'cruel war' is now over-let all

muelty perish with it. We shall have to see the Democrat to maka it sharp.

GTA family that can keep house, should be A nation is like an individual; when procperous it finds friends everywhere.

with a view of putting speedily in operation the while lands in the late insurgent States as soon cinters and receivers may be deputed. They will be clothed with proper authority for com-Diencing public land business. The test of the district office will be as central as possible, so as to all rd facilities to purch seem or parties seek-

to Virginia could support two hundred perne to the square mile. Yet, the Richmond Republican maye: "It counts now, white and plack, all told, not more than twenty to the quare mila." Here is an opportunity for immigration. The Virginia journals are trying to induce the people to take the same active means as the Western States to infince whole mmunities of immigrants to come into the

ET A note from Jackson, Misdarlppt, contains the following expression recently used by Governor Sharkey, of Mhaiselppi, who, being the United States have the capacity, and, if need and her dif he had any objection to its publicity said he had not, so it truly stated his senti-

rents: I have lost all the negroes I had, some say or eighty in number, in this war, but, so help me God. I would not cast a vote to restore the institution of alexant.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Arcesta, Ga., July 10, 1855.

Amid the lurly-burly of your election strike in Kentucky can you find space for a stray walf from an old correct, dont, who has not uppeared in your columns for lo these many young happily, the people of this part of the sown-eign realm of the United States are not troubled with election bouta. They have their rulers "set over them;" and thus far we must say that they have been a notably accommodating, efficient, and agreeable lot of officials. We have our military courts, chiedy engaged in the publishment of negroes, who have translated the word liberty into license; a military surveillance of the press, which is not exactly pleasant to the members of the fourth estage; a military oversight of education, which has given as an immense calored school, where darkies of all ages, from those just emerging from their clouts to those of the venerable are of Uncle Ned, are coming their A.B.C's. In fact, just now evers thing is under the control of the gentlemen in bine, and yet we get among quite hoppily and merrily. Augusta, Ga., July 10, 1:055

pily and merily.

THE RESTORATE IN OF THE CIVIL LAW
It however soon promised us, and it will not be
many months before Georgia re-unes her ancient status in the confederation of Satas. Gov.
Johnson, the Frovisional Governor, has arrived,
and will immediately set about the work of reconstruction. It will require time, however, to
effect this important movement. A convention
will have to be called delegates chosen, the
fundamental law of the State remodelled, and
such other steps taken that it will be probably
the lat of January before the machinery of gov.
enment is in working order. The new Executive reached here from Washington a few
days since, and addressed the people at
length with reference to the policy of the
administration. His remarks were resolved
with much satisfaction, as he aumounced a huurane, liberal, and conciliatory line of conduct. wane, liberal, and conciliatory line of conduct Notedy, he stated, was to feel disgraced or he miliated, but all restored to the rights and im Gov. Johnson has been a consistent friend of the Union throughout the whole struggle, though he lost three sons in the Confederate service. He therefore necessarily to is a sympathy for those we no battled against his viewa, for they were the compatriots of his brave offspring. As to slavery, the Governor was emphasite in his annuclation that it was dead, and he desired the project of accept the extinction of the inetitution as a fish acception.

THE LABOR PROBLEM

I what threatened to be most difficult of solution after the disruption of the Confeder ey. A g cat many people could not understand that the regroes were freed. They were mable to comprehend that the President's Proclamble to comprehend that the President's Proclamble gave to their former survants immediate freeden, Accordingly many larged the deliative. chimers to their former servants immediate free-ben. Accordingly many larged the definative chimers to their bosoms that there would have to be Congressional emacuments and 3 preme Court adjudications upon the matter. But these respite are rapidly discovering their error, and though at one blow deprived of the labor npun which they had depended throughout their lives are accommoduling themselves to the new order of things. Most masters are hising new order of things. Most masters are h their fermer slaves, and, with a few except plantation work is going on

The regroes were not so blind as their

Immualty from work.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

Was a grand cardyal smong the collect folks.

The whitse kept within doors, and a dark cloud settled over the town. Maught was to be seen on the streets aver members of the African persuasion. They had a grand procession of soldier, members of the "Moral" and "Waiters" societies, "ladies," and so on. Banners with trange devices were borne, the strangest being inscribed with "Liberty and Equality." They will please spare us that last awhile yet.

THE CROIS AND FRADE.

During the revolution this was always a focal point for trade, and the change in regimes has not effected its importance. An immouse amount of cotton was stored here, together with large stocks of domestics, and the shipment of these causes a continued activity is betiness.

ons, peaches, apples, pears, apricots, neci

Nearly all of the old familiar faces from Ken-tucky that we were won to see here have disap-peared, and sought that which we all long for, a nestling place on the bosom of the old mother State. Among those who still linger are Col. T. H. Hunt, S. H. Shalcross, Dr. F. Schaub of Bardstown, J. P. Bernadie of Garrard, Q. W. Triplett of Daviesa, M. A. Dehoney of Scott, "Bill Badgett" of Louisville, and some few others. But even these are preparing for an early flight northward.

AREVAL OF GENERAL STEEDMAN.
General James B. Steedman, of Ohio, with his staff and trains, reached here yesterday. He is to command the District of Georgia, relieving Brevet Brugadier-General Molineux, of New York, which will be a relief to the people, as well as the New York Brigadier.

SE DE KAY

1. Examine the appearance of a bill—the genulue have a general dark, neat appearance.

2. Examine the vignette, or picture in the middle of the top, see if the sky or back ground icohe clear and transparent, or soft and even, and not scretchy.

3. Examine well the face, see if the expressional are distinct and easy, natural and life-like, particularly the eyes.

4. See if the drapery or dress fix well, looks natural and easy, and shows the folds distinctly.

natural and easy, and shows me louds disthecity.

5. Examine the meda'llon, ruling, and heads, and circular ornaments around the squree, etc.
See it shey are regular, smooth, and unitorm, not scratchy. This work in the genuine looks as if raised on the paper, and cannot be perfectly initiated.

6 Examine the principal line of letters or name of the bank. See if they are all upright, perfectly true and even; or, if sloping, of a uniform slope.

7. Carculiv examine the shade or parallel ruling on the face or outside of the letters, etc.;

7. Carefully examine the chade or parallel reling on the face or outside of the letters, act.; see if it is clear, and looks as if colored with a brush. The time parallel lines in the gassine are of equal size, and smooth and even; counterfeits look as if done with a file.

8. Observe the round handwriting engraved on the bill, which should be black, equal in size and distance, of a uniform slope, and smooth. This is in grantine notes inversibly well done, and looks very perfect. In counterfeits it is acidem so, but often looks stiff, as if done with a pan.

9. Notice the imprint of engraver's name, which is always near the border or end of the

which is always near the border or end of note, and is always allke; letters small, upri and engraved very perfectly. Counterfelters

An Append From Boston. - We have receive an advance copy of an address to the people of the United States, adopted recently at a public specting in Fancuil Hall, Boston, and signed by Theophilus Parsons, a well known editor, author, and Professor of Law in Harvard University. Cambridge, as President, and about fift; sent citizens of that city and vicinity. It is elegantly written, and is devoid of passion or fanaticism. The subject of the address is the ent condition of the country and the restoration of the States lately in revolt to their normal condition in the Union.

Boston has been the source of much sectional folly in years past, and there are many who are ready to cry out bigot and fanatic whenever its pame is mentioned. We confess to no special sympathies for it; and yet its "solid men" poeaces weight, its business men exhibit marvelous enterprise, while its scholars, orators, and writers are known and respected wherever the English language is used. Its "ocean birds." as 8. 8. Prentise once styled the ships of New England, flit over every sea, while its "notions and inventions are found alike in the marble palaces and the log cabins of every State in the Union, and in nearly every other portion of the civilized world.

Whoever has walked the clean streets of Bo ton-and we wish our Louisville City Fathers would go there and take a few lessons on this -noted the number, variety, and elegance of its private dwellings, its public buildings, its art galleries, and temples of learning: has observed its general thrift and nestness, strolled over its beautiful and classic Common; who has seen the many picturesque and country retreate that abound in its neighborhood, and who takes into the account the literary, eclentific, political, and religious jourmale and publications of various descriptions which every day and almost every hour the presees of the "modern Athens" send forth, and who, lastly, hears the music of its vast and varied machinery, and the conseless hum of its indusfort of multitudinous millions; we say he who sees and hears and notes all this, will feel no encer will only show his own boorishness and

But this is a digression. Let us return to the Address," for it concerns the people of Kentucky as well as those of every Southern State. It deals with the questions we have been discussing and whose end is not yet. They will come in the next Congress and perhaps may extend into the next Presidential election. Though the war is closed, many questions growing out of it yet remain, and in them are involved the of the Southern people.

We may state the gist of the address before us in this condensed proposition: Unless suffrage and the rights of citizenship in general are bestowed upon the freedmen of the South, the spirit of secession will be re-infused into the States, the old slavery agitators will obtain power in some form, the country will be in cont jeopardy, and what should be the substantial fruits of the war will be lost. To obviate this, the authors of the pamphlet take ground against the "immediate restoration of the rebel States to the exercise of full State authority." and in favor of keeping them in a state of pupilage and control either by the direct military power of the General Government, or through the exercise of civil authority derived from the President, and not from the people of the States concerned. It is freely admitted that suffrage and many other questions relating to citizenship come properly un. der the authority of the State governments, but s strong conviction is expressed that, i these onestions are now remitted to the States in question before they have resumed their functions as States, slavery will not in reality be ent cannot touch such matters. The signers to the address are alarmed by the efforts of for this reason they are in favor of guarding against future danger now before the States entil this is done. If they could be convinced out practically without evasion, these Boston representatives of a growing public sentiment coming properly within the purview of State authority should be passed upon by such au- blacks themselves. rity without interference from other States or by Federal power. They express the number sympathy for President Johnson in his praise-

worthy efforts to re-establish self-government in the Southern States, and yet they "cannot conceal our [their] apprehensions that the experiment will fall," and for the reasons already ly for a business producing income and partly Our readers will perceive in a most vivid light from the foregoing the truth of what we have before told them as to the malign influences which the slavery reactionists in Kentucky and other States are exerting. The men who have not forth this address to the people of the United States do not belong, evidently, with one or two exceptions perhaps, to what is understood to be the radical party of the North. They represent, rather, conservative views. They wish the ef inhumanity to Federal prisoners. It eave President success in his policy, but do not be. that Mitchell was a member of the ambulance lieve he will secure it in consequence of the efforts of the secession radicals and their symizers in the South in opposition to it. What volumes does this speak to the Southern people! Is there an intelligent man in Kentacky or any other State who cannot see in what direction public sentiment is drifting in respect to negro citizenship, and why it is so the same time, we trust that his bad ones may drifting? There are large numbers of moderate men irrespective of party in the Middle, tern, and Western States who support President Johnson in his constitutional policy, who are in favor of bestowing self-governmen upon the people of the South at once upon the basis of freedom which the war has inexorably established, but who, if there is any exhibition of an intention to re-establish slavery, will throw themselves on make into the ranks of those who domand of the President universal suffrage by virtue of an executive proclamation. The very moment the suspicion seizes hold of the public mind that there is a latent intention to re-establish elavery in the South, there will be ench an outburst of indignation and wrath that the President will be no more able to withstand than he could the tornadoes of the prairies. Such a storm would sweep everything before it. It would fill the national House of Representa lives at the earliest possible period with men pledged not to vote another dollar for the support of the Government until the policy now prevailing toward the lately insurpent States with getting up the war where it has thus ould in radically changed for one establishing perfect equality before the law for all men, black and white, by the Federal Government. It would force upon the South negro suffrage and negro equality at the point of the bayonet. It would fill the States with soldiers and keep em there, and the Southern people would be obliged to support them. These soldiers would be black soldiers, too. They would be the slaves just freed. Then indeed would he the evil and the bitter day for the South. Then indeed would she be subjugated. Then indeed would there be a provest-guard and a blackguard in every house. Taxes would grind down the people, and outrage and plunder fill the cup of suffering, which the Southern people would be obliged to drain to

his dregs. Let no one suppose this a fancy picture, im the present condition of things scoffed at whenever it was suggested by Union men in the Bouth as among the possibilities of a war against the government of the United Stated We declare it to be our firm conviction that just what we have described will occur, and at no distant if the attempt to re-establish slavery be not at once abandoned, heartily and forever.

Amendment in this State will be a vote for slavery, and will be a vote for negro suffrage and times are all unmistakable; they point in this direction. Citizens of Kentucky, read the horoscope for yourselves. Look and think. Exercise your reason. Call into requisition your common sense. What avails it to shut your eyes to the most evident facts? Why stop your ears against the mutterings of the distant thunder? Will that avert the threatening storm? Act wisely now while you have the opportunity. down this agitation. Accept facts as they are. whether you like them or not. Give the con servative men in the North a chance to support he President, and enable the latter to carry out his present wise and liberal policy. Give no

of the entrance to another quarrel. Just before an election the Jonrnal aiways es ghosts. British gold is about one while, en foreigners are about to gobble up our crities in black carpet-bags. Then the Pope sending over his hordes of mercenaries to subate the country. Then squatter sovereign horrible bugbear, designed to cheat uth ont of her great constitutional rig the Rocky Mountains by the army and nay et the squatters might steal a lone negro, clation of the divine right of the South a ording to the Dred Scott decision. Then Ha ey, Wickliffe, & Co. were in con bels, which was proved by Jacob Y. John

quarter to this new negro excitement. Beware

We hope now to see a ghost after the elecion, the thin spectre of the quasi-rebel or semi rebel party.

The things which the Democrat refers to as ving appeared in the Journal in times past were true. The British did send gold to country to defeat the Whig and Tariff candilate for the Presidency a good many years ago. The fact was established by testimony that no onest mind could reject. And was there anything incredible about it? Wouldn't the abolishment of United States impost duties have een worth tens and twenties of millions to the British? And were the British ever too good o send money across the Atlantic to enrich emselves? Or were the Democrats too conscientious to use it?

And our statement that men with carpet-bags nd axes were seen ponring in an almost continnous stream along our turnpikes just before certain exciting election was true. Some of the best men of Jefferson county, men whose veracity was never questioned and would not now be questioned by the Democrat, some of them, at this time, of the Democrat's own party, called upon us day after day to state the ry, ministering to the enlightenment and com- number of these mysterious fellows they had unted between certain points. And was there anything incredible in this? Does the Demodisposition to sneer at Boston, or if so, the crat think that its party never resorted to the old trick of "colonization" before elections? I thinks nothing of the sort!

Squatter Sovereignty was no 'horrible bngear," but the principle of it was wrong and nstatesmanlike. The asenmption, that, while every was an institution in the United States, arporting to be protected by the Constitution and the laws, the people of the North, with heir surplus population, with all their facilities for quick emigration and all their peculiar talent for it and all the brisk-working machinery erests, the happiness, and self-preservation of their emigration societies, should, in pouring into Territories a month or two old, have been permitted to exercise the power of ruling out slavery from the first and of course permanently, is worthy only of a real old-fashioned abolitionist.

When we said that Harney, Wickliffe, & Co. were in company with rebels, we said only what was a fact. We said only what everybody knew to be a fact. There was not a rebel or rebel sympathizer in the State for a Sonthern rebel that wasn't with them. Nor is there one now that isn't with them in their opposition to the Constitutional Amendment.

What is charged is, that the negro is to be treated as equal in laws and Constitutions; that he is to be a part of the governing power; and that nothing less will satisfy the party to which the Press belongs. When we speak of negro consility, that is what is meant by it, not the the negro is to be made physically, morally, or intellectually the equal of the white man. That can't be done by legislation, or affected materially by laws or Constitutions. All the ecoffs about negro equality, as if it were employed in the lattice grape, is more democracy also the property of the control of the lattice grape, is more democracy also the property of the control of the lattice grape, is more democracy also the property of the control of bout negro equality, as if it were composite he latter sense, is mere demagogue clap-trap.

Then what meens all the nonsense put forth by the anti-Amendment demagogues and newspapers, that, if the amendment be adopted, we may soon expect to see the niggers frequenting our parlors and marrying our sisters and daughters!

THE CASE OF AGIID FREEDMEN.-The Spi ntendent of Freedmen at Shreveport, La., has given notice to the planters that they will not re resumed their proper relations to the Fed- be allowed to drive their aged, helpless, and ineral Government by bestowing the rights of firm slaves from their plantations. And a simc tisenship upon the freedmen of the South. | ilar notice will very likely be given here if the They are for keeping the States where they are | Constitutional Amendment be rejected and thus clavery nominally retained. And, in the classes that the Southern people accept in good faith of "aged, helpless, and infirm," will be inthe fact of freedom and that they will carry it | cluded all those whom the able-bodied, when moving away or walking away or running away, choose to leave behind to be supported ld be perfectly willing that all the subjects by their ex-masters and mistresses. But, adopt he amendment, and we shall be as free as the

has decided that where a person keeps a horse, the use of which is necessary to the prosecution of his business, the expense of keeping the horse, including feed, &c., may be deducted from his income. When the horse is used partor pleasure, so much of the expense for keep ing him as is clearly referable to productive labor may be deducted.

Suppose an old lady or old gentleman unable to go on foot keeps a horse for the purpose of emotion; is the expense to be deducted from the income?

The New York News undertakes to defend its late editor, John Mitchell, against the charge committee at Richmond. That committee was gotten up for the relief of the rebel wounded. We never heard of Mitchell's affording relief either in the Richmond military prisons or in the hospitals for the Federal wounded. For whatever good deeds he may have done, we hope he may have a proper reward. And at be treated with charity and leniency.

of the Houston Telegraph says: To those looking for new homes we would say come this way. Land is cheap; labor is valuabie; all professions and occupations are in demand. We want not only farmers, but mechanics of all kinds. We want rough labo skilled labor, educated labor, human labor orse labor, machine labor. A genial climate and a productive soil invite occupation. Now is the time to come in and 'make yourselves at

thing they pretended to anticipate, which the Government had not done, which, if they have behaved themselves, it never could have done

Prove reader of the Democrat can bear wit ness, that, ever since it put forth its declaration two years ago, "the Union train is upon the wrong track, here's a good place to get off," it has charged the Northern people ten times charged the Southern people once.

The Evansville Journal has been at some ns to collect facts relating to the wheat crop n Southern Indiana, and states as the result of its investigations, that it has heard of no intance where the farmers have realized their expectations. When cut it was found to be alneet an entire failure, having been destroyed before the ears filled, by a blight that damaged the stalk so little that it was scarcely percepti-

Does Brigham Young wear a separate plece of crape for every wife and child and ther-in-law and mother-in-law he loses? If so, he must have half a hundred pieces finttering in the wind at once.

The Southern Governors would liste to no logic till they were assailed with 'the possible of realization. How was the idea of logic of events." That did their business for them. The Democrat says that General Rons

> That's what the Democrat itself was doing two vears ago. If General Loe is really writing the histo ry of his great campaign, he will be very sure to give himself the best of it.

sean is tearing up the record of Mr. Mallory.

KENTUCKY STATESMEN ON SLAVERY .- Only a few years ago, comparatively, many of the negro equality in Kentucky and every other State ablest and most influential statesmen of Kenwhere slavery has over existed. The signs of the tucky took decided ground in favor of abolishing slavery, and what they said about the institution then is far more applicable to its condition now than ever before. The people of this State revere the memory of the sage of Ashland, and can never disregard his advice upon any question in which their own interests are involved. February 17, in 1849, Mr. Clay addressed a letter from New Orleans to Mr. Richard Pindell, of Lexington, in this State, in which he said:

"The slaveholder would also liberally there ln he general benefits accruing to the whole State rom the extinction of alavery," and summed up as among those benefits the following: "We il acquire the advantages of the diligence. the fidelity, and the constancy of free labor, in-stead of the carelessness, the infidelity, and the neteadiness of slave labor; we shall elevate the character of white labor, and elevate the social alne of our lands, improve the agriculture of se State, attract capital from abroad to all the nite of commerce, manufactures, and agr ire: redress, as far and as fast as we pr ently can, any wrongs which the descendants Africa have suffered at our hands; and we oustrate the sincerity with which w pay indiscriminate homage to the great cause of the liberty of the human race."

The foregoing language of Mr. Clay embraces a clear and practical view of the superiority of free over slave labor, and in strict consistency with it we are now daily urging the people of entucky to remove from the midst of them the fragments of an institution from which no future benefit to the Commonwealth can be pos-

sibly realized. tucky. Thomas F. Marshall said in 1849: Slavery is rulnous to the whites; it retards lm ent, roots ont an industrious population. ishes the yeomanry of the country

the spinner, the weaver, the smith, the shoem ker, the carpenter, of employment and appropri Hon. Garrett Davis is now canvassing the central portion of Kentucky, denouncing emancipation in the most violent terms. In 1840, however, when he represented his district in Congress, he prepared a speech which he irtended but failed to deliver in the House of Representatives, being unhappily denied the opportunity of doing so. He had the speech published, however, and circulated among his constituents, and from it we make the following nificant extract. Mr. Davis said:

I admit that slavery is the fruitful source

many social and moral evile; and if my could eradicate it from America, and trail affrican slaves to the land of their forefat another san should not rise to reveal this bon my country's secutcheon. another san should not rise to reveal this blotch on my constry's escutcheon.

I myself believe the mandate has gone forth, that involuntary servitude shall cease to exist in Christendorn. It was pronounced when Somerset was adjudged to have become free by touching the soil of England; and the process of its execution is seen in the abolition of the slave trade upon the high seas, first by the United States, then by Great Britain, and enbeequently, with a single exception, by all the maritime a single exception, by all the maritime ers of the world; in most of Christendom ang declared that trade to be piracy, and in abolition of slavery in the British West Inslands. France's preparing to abrogate her colonies; and it is in the course of the that it shall go on to its final consummathe measures of these people will torm. The measures of these people will form les to its progress, but its onward mare certain and res siless—though it must be slow as was that of civilization upon a barbaric and benighted world. It will be first swept from the agricultural States, and will linger long and obstinately in those that grow cotton. That great staple will never be cultivated but to a great stapte will never occutivated but to a limited extent by free, particularly by white labor; and whenever slavery ceases in the States that grow it, as a necessary consequence, those that are agricultural will lose the principal market for their stock, their meats, and their breadstrife.

There is a powerful combination of the princ There is a powerful combination of the principal interests of those great sections of the Confederacy, to perpetuate slavery in the cotton region. When and how it is to yield finally, is deep in the future, and known only to Omniscience. If a conjecture might be allowed, it would not be unreasonable to say that the black dynastics that will, before another century, have established an undisputed wave in all the have established an undisputed sway in all the slands of the West Indies, will open wide their arms to receive the migratory hosts of their race, which will roll from our continent like waves across the Caribbean Sea

The view of slavery expressed by Mr. Davis in 1840 was signally prophetic, and we have reached the period in which the truth of the words then nttered by him is to be fally de monstrated. In 1849, during the memorable canvas for the

> earnestly advocated emancipation, and in one of his speedes, discussing the subject, he said:

itry, and immoral in its tendencies—a great I owe it to my country, my children, and my-

I owe it to my country, my children, and myself to insist upon some constitutional provision
pelating to its termination. Causes are daily
accumulating which must end in the liberation
of the slave; the time rapidly approaches when
in Kentucky slave labor will be superseded by
free labor, and even then it will be more profitable to the farmer to cultivate his farm by free
labor. It is not at all surprising that so many
slaveholders lose their estate and become bankrupt, for our slaves do not by their labor pay
legal interest on their value. Those societies
are most prosperous where laborers are free and are most prosperous where laborers are free and governed by their interests and their contracts n the performance of service. It is free labor which builds up cities and towns and manncturing and mechanical establishments, and wille to-day would be ahead of Cincinnati had there never been a slave in Kentucky.

Let the people of Kentucky ponder the words of Henry Clay, Thomas F. Marshell, Garrett Davis, and Judge Underwood, for they are words of soberness and truth. The advice given to Kentucky by them should now be acted upon, that our State may enter at once upon a new era of progress, of peace, and of wealth.

The national debt is stated to be as fo'

pertificates of indebtness, and the outstanding isenes of the old 7 30 gold bonds, of which there may be a few yet unredeemed. The present national debt is something like twenty-eight hundred millione; and when the army and navy are attempts at revolution, whether they intend it paid off and reduced to a peace footing, and when the railroad companies and contractors are all paid, the debt will somewhat exceed hree thousand millions of dollars.

With due economy hereafter, the country ca easily stand this much more easily than Great Britain stands her debt. Our yearly interest may be equal to hers or even greater, but our capacity to pay is two or three times as great as hers. Think of the vast difference in earnings between the populations of the two coun-

atient to have the Federal troops withdrawn from that State. The Raleigh Progress, a joyal paper, has been clamoronsly asked when this is o be done. The Progress answers, not until reasonable utterance, disaffection, and threats of what will be done to avenge the wounded pride of secession, shall cease.

The Progress hears "of threats being made constantly, by some of the late owners of slaves, of how they intend to punish the negross as soon as the troops are gone; we also hear of threats being made by the secossionists as to how they mean to band together for the hanging of Union men when the troops shall be withdrawn. We hear, too, of violent ex ressions, by men and women, against the Government of the United States, against the Provisional Governor, and all who support him, and, in fact, against everything and everybody that is loyal to the Union."

If anybody is punished for disloyalty, they who indulge in such language should be. It. would not be well to let civil power pass into the hands of such traitors. The Democrat says, that, four years ago,

warned the rebels daily of the folly they were bent on committing. Yes, but whom did it warn daily of folly after the declaration, pnblished in one-half of its edition and suppressed in the other half, "the Union train is upon the wrong track; here's a good place to get off?" Gardovernor Morton, of Indiana will speak at the Richmond battle ground, near Richmond

in this State, on the 2d of August next, and we

hope that an invitation will be extended to him

while in Kentucky to visit Louisville, and ad-

dress the people. dnige in high-sounding declarations of love The Democrat says that the rebels got whipping. Yes, they got a whipping, but who and admiration for the Union. If they quietive and sincerely acquiesce in a state of things would have got the whipping if the Democrat's counsel, ''not another man nor another which they showed themselves unable to prevent, we should be satisfied. dollar," had been adopted two years ago!

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1865.

THE GREAT QUESTION BEFORE US .- Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, in his inaugural address to the people of that State, issued at Jackson. July 1st, appeals to them to take the amnesty oath, and return in good faith to their allegiance to the national Government. We quote from it the following: Why should they now hesitate or donbt, since

slavery has ceased to be a practical questic It was the estensible came of the war, and issen has been decided. Now it is the part manhood and of honor to submit without mnrmur. The negroes are now free; free the fortness of war, free by the proclamatic ree by common consent, free practically as we as theoretically, and it is too late to raise technial questions as to the means by which they b ame so; besides, it would be bad policy now indertake to change their condition if we condition o so. It would be nothing less than an effort establish slavery where it does not exist erefere, let us cordiaily unite to orga State government so that we may by legis pare onreelyes to live in peace, prosperity and happiness in the changed condition of our

Gov. Sharkey recently stated that he had lost some seventy negroes by the war, and yet de clared that, so help him God, he would not if he could, re-establish slavery in this country. He has lived in the midst of the horrors of war for nearly five years; he has seen and felt them, and he is unwilling that the disturbing element shall be re-established to become the means of | inextinguishable hostility between the two secany future conflict. He takes the ground occupied by every intelligent, candid man in the rited States, that slavery is dead. Any effort in the armed power of the rebellion, its favor is therefore an attempt to revive it, to re-establish slavery where practically and virthally it does not exist. This can never suc- the people. From the very beginning of the ceed, but those who are apparently attempting It may succeed in bringing new and almost lnfinite evils upon the country, but more especialnpon those States where slavery has heretofore existed. This is what the people of those States have to fear; and it is not a baseless aprehension. There are many bad, desperate men remaining in the country, whose hands are red with the blood of the innocent, and whose hearts are full of the gall of hatred. who have few ties, and who are perfectly reckless as to what may befail the country. are its enemies and the enemies of its people. They are ready to cry havoc, and let slip the logs of war. They gloat over scenes of blood. Having no inclination for honest industry, they are ready for anything that holds out to them the hope of plunder and the means of living without work. Soured by disappointment, and fearing the sword of justice, which they feel is ustly enspended over them, they constitute elements of disturbance and crime, and are but

yet

the Union so effected

brave men mutually feel after a well-waged

conflict. The same sentiment which prompts

the soldiers in the respective armies of the late

war to mingle together, in forgetfulness of past

hostillties, now leads the true men. North and

South, who have not engaged in the armed

strife, to co-operate with each other in the re

storing of civil order throughout the linion. The

sincere men of the late rebellions States, who

bravely participated in the rebellion, arc

North Carolina, Perry, of South Carolina, John

son, of Georgia, Parsons, of Alabama, Welles,

of Louisiana, Hamilton, of Texas, Marvin,

Florida, Sharkey, of Mississiphi, and Murphy, of

those States in harmony with the policy of the

true men of the South are joined by the best

statesmen in all the loval States, who aphold

Johnson. There are certain extreme and im

practicable politicians in the loval States who

are endeavoring to overthrow the policy of

President Johnson, but they will be foiled as

completely as the ultra men of the Sonth

who, unwilling to fight, but emblttered

by the result of the war, are now labor

the Union. The Southern people are now in

a transition state. They are required to remod

el, in some respects, their several State Constl.

tutions, and to substitute on system of labor

attend the transition, but they are difficulti

which will be effectually overcome, wherenpon

the late rebellious States will enter late a new

and happier era than as yet has marked their

history. The Southern masses are beginning to

realize this fact. The snecess which has already

distinguished the free labor experiment in the

hitherto slave States of Missonii, Maryland, and

Arksnsas Inspires them with confidence in the

new order of things which the war has brough

abont, and they are resolved to test it in perfect

Governors on this subject will be promptly car

and darability of the country will be clearl

The Jonraal thinks it a very pertinent que

tion, addressed to the opponents of the smend ment, what will they do about it, if they carry

the State as they expect? Well, we have noth

neither states the quetion nor answers it.

ority of the Legislatue, will they then back

quarely down or lighti That is the question.

and we repeat it. What will they do? Will

they answer? Will they let the people

ertinent inquiry, and me of vast practical

mportance to every citizen of the State. If the

Constitution and raise again the banner of re-

fact. They have had enough of the bitter fruits

of civil war, and if there is to be another they

want to know it now in order that they may

er commotion, of another fratricidal conflict.

very near the Mexican border. This army

called an "army of observation," but the pres-

ence of such a force in such a locality at such a

signifiance. Surely a force of nearly a hundred

thonsand cannot be supposed to be needed for

purposes of observation. Not one in a thon-

sand of them will do anything in the way of

We guess that Louis Napoleon will not hesi

tate in his construction of this great movement.

He will understand it as having reference to

himself and to the Impenal power in Mexico.

defiantly at his feet. Of course we don't know

He will regard it as a gage of battle thrown

whether he will return the defiance and take np

the gage, but we don't think he will. He will

probably deem it the wiser and more prudent

course to get up a quarrel with Maximilian

withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and

leave Max to his fate. God knows that our peo-

our national honor shall require it.

when the offer was declined.

serving them.

Queen.

time seems to have a good deal of importan

ask, will they do?

established.

ng to do .- Democrat.

good faith. The instructions of the Provisions

ing to impede a peaceful restoration

now ready and eager to sustain Pierpont, of

too willing to be used to further the schemes of more intelligent and aspiring demagogues. tion of the whole population of the South, but they are numerous enough and bad enough, cause serious trouble. They are to a man in favor of slavery, and not unfrequently let slip the avowal that it is not dead, or if it is that they will resuscitate it. These men and those | Federal Government. In this great work the who keep them in conntenance by taking the position that the "slavery onestion is yet nnolved," make the Sonth unquiet, fill her with the statesmaulike administration of Andrew Federal soidlers, create necessity for anthority that rests noon military power, and retaid the period when the States can come again into the eaceful possession of the principles and practices of self-government, the cardinal idea npon which our institutions are founded, and dear to very right-thinking American citizen.

What frightful horrors the merest hand-

ul of infatuated wretches whose minds have

been poisoned, can bring upon the conn-

try, let the history of the late assassination bear liness. Scattered through the Southern States and the border slave States, such persons exist | for another. Serious difficulties must necessarily o-day. During the war they were guerrilias and nondescript desperadoes preving with cool indifference and deprayed cruelty upon any and every party, and professing any faith that rved their parposes for the time being. Is it right for politicians to hold ont the hope of present or future disturbances to such nemies of the common weal? Is it reputable or honorable to seek to obtain place and power ov such means? Is it not fraught with danger to the best interests of the Southern people? State Convention, Hon. Joseph R. Underwood | Is it true that slavery is not in reality dead, and is it proper or eafc to tell such creatnres so? In view of all the facts and circumstance of the indont in the people station of circumstance of the line of the people station of circumstance of the line of the people station of circumstance of the line of the people station of circumstance of the line of the people station of circumstance of the line of the people station of circumstance of the line of the people station of the states over which they respectively pre-As it exists among us, it is prejudictal to the general happiness and interest of the people, injurious to our children, dangerons to our further inflamed without running the risk of ration as equal members of the Union, the peace nother inflamed without running the risk of ration as equal members of the Union, the peace evil—wrong in its origin, injurious to both races, both white and black, and it ought to be States? They are told that the Government States? has become a practical despotism; that it has no right to interfere with slavery; that the institution is as much in legal existence now as it ever was, and that the Governors and other officers appointed in the various States by the President have no proper authority to execute the proclamation of cmancipation. Fired by these oft-repeated and grave charges what if some of the cnt-throats jalluded to should form conspiracles to ers are free and assassinate these Presidential appointees, and should enceed in carrying their hellish purposes into execution? Are such conspiracies any more improbable than was that to mnrder Abraham Lincoin? Have the honorable gentlemen who are prolonging this slavery agitation solely for the hope of getting into office by it reflected upon the possibilities of evil that may grow out of their persistent course? Are they not exclting dangerons passions? Are they not holding out hopes to the disloyal that must, in the nature of things, prove delnslye when they tell them that slavery is not dead? Their motives are good, they tell us, and they do not mean any harm. Will that prevent men whose motives are not good and who do

ntend harm from acting upon their suggestions and bringing harm out of them? The slavery reactionists in Kentucky are incurring very serious responsibilities. They are looked upon in the other States as the champions of the re-establishment of slavery throughout the South. They give eucouragement to the disaffected and restiess spirits who To this must be added some recent issues of | do not accept the free basis as final, and who are ready for any new complications or convulsions that may give them hopes of overturning it. The opponents of the Amendment, therefore, create perpetnal sources of revolution o or not. Should any great excitement take place through the perpetration of a revolting crime, their words and position might be found more eignificant than they intend, and rodnce disasters of which they do not dream. It is dangerous to feed the tiger with fresh blood when he is nnchained. It is unsafe to

ouse passions into new phrenzy that have not

vet been aliayed. If the Constitutional Amendment be rejected y the people of this State, it will be taken as vidence that they do not intend to submit to the free basis, and the reactionists throughout the Sonth will hail the event as the tocsin of war against the scitied policy of the Government, a policy which there is no power on earth competent to reverse. It cannot be donbted that such rejection will give new life, visulence, and strength to every element of disloyalty, dissatisfaction, and strife now existeg in any Sonthern State. And all for what? Any hope of finally defeating the Amendment? Not the ghost of any. Every educated man knows that to be impossible. It is for the miserable and sole purpose of enabling a few ambltious men to get into office! For this we risk the dangers of new outbreaks. For this we jeopard the dearest interests of thousands of amilies not only here but throughout the South, for a spark in Kentucky may ignite

every Southern State. Will the people, the reasoning, thinking, enightened people of this renowned old Commonwealth give countenance to so hazardous a roceeding? Will they, for the sake of gratifying the ambition of a handful of politicians. mperil the welfare, the present peace and security, not of themselves alone but of multitudes of their friends and fellow-citizens in the Sonth? It is for them to answer.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribnne writes that the petrified cones of mammoth animals have recently been found in large numbers near Yorktown, in the York river. Immense ribs four inches in diameter and sections of spinal vertebræ ten inches in diameter are among the specimens recentive pronght to Fortress Monroe by excursionists to the point mentioned. We don't expect the Southern people i

> discharging all volunteer organizations. A city, like an individual, should always

will soon emanate from the War Departmen

The appointment of Hon. William Mar-Mr. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, the in to the Provisional Governorship of Florida hicago Republican says, is one of those not onts President Johnson's restoration policy into infrequent political persons who cannot keep full operation in all the late rebellious States. ont of print. To prevent him from communiand the spectacle thus presented is a cause of ating with the "dear people" would require an congratulation among patriotic men throughxercise of physical power greater than any vet ont the Union. Thus far, the great work of re put forth by the Government against individu habilitating the South has made rapid and satners in the South. Jefferson Davis, with all the armies and resources of the South, could sfactory progress, demonstrating that the American people are as rapid and effective in ot do it. He might fill Georgia with soldier station a Provost Gnard at every cross road, stablishing measures of peace as they are skilhreaten the Governor with his dire displeasure il and powerful in handling the means of war. and even with military arrest and imprisor The struggle from which the country has just merged, so suddenly and completely, was so ment, but he could not stop his tongue nor errible in its character, and so prolonged is its check the incessant flow of his ink. What Jeff luration, that it is difficult to realize the fac Davis could not do, President Johnson seems also unable to accomplish. The change of rethat peace has indeed been restored, and that the ld relations which bound the States togethe gime produced a change in the quality but not re being established again, and upon a broad and the quantity of Governor Brown's literary odnetions. To reduce the quantity, it was ndnring basis. As rapidly as the public enfety vili allow, the armies are being withdrawn and necessary to lock him up; but no soone rom the South and the soldiers sent back to s he released than a relapse of the old habit seir homes; and now, from the Potomac to the ccurs. His latest pronunclamento is dated at Gnlf, the mild and enlightened sway of civil Milledgeville, June 29th. It is addressed. power is being substituted for the despotleexact irse, to "the people" of Georgia. It is to intions of military rule. While the war wasgoing form them that Mr. Brown feels "profoundly on the sympathizers with the rebellion constant impressed with a sense of the obligation" he i under to the said people for having so freasserted that a true feeling of amity couls neve be restored between the North and South. quently elected him to office heretofore. It is They said that the violence of the couffet, and also to inform them that he now resigns the office of Governor, a proceeding which he adits duration, had impianted the seniment of mits is, under the circumstances, quite necessa tions, and that, although the national armics ry; nevertheless, he thinks it best to do it for might overrun the Sonth and brak down orm's sake. Having done this, he proceeds to express his mind npon divers other matters and what he has to sav he says without mincing be one of territory merely, without the hearts of cquivocation. He has found that in the North there are no two opinions about slavery war we have argued that a different result Its abolition "is decreed allke by people and would ensue. We felt well assured that the overnment." That being the fact, he thinks very earnestness and conrage evinced by the | it best that the people of Georgia should decree parties to the strnggle would bring about a t also by the convention they are about to hold higher degree of respect and confidence than In proof of his sincerity, he declares it his pur had ever before existed between them. We pose to "Immediately do all which the Consti ution and laws of Georgia will permit" to have not been disappointed in the calculation emancipate his own slaves; he will treat them which we made on this point. During the last three months we have repeatedly read account as free, and will "give them part of the crop, or of the meeting of rebel and Federal soldiers uch other wages as may be agreed upon, for In large numbers, in different portions of the their future labor.' Sonth, and, in every instance, they have shown toward each other all that cordial esteem which

In this, Governor Brown has certainly chosen the part of wisdom, and his advice and example should not be devoid of good effects muon the ople of Georgia. He likewise advises all to take the amnesty oath, and to enter sincerel and carnetly upon the work of reorganizing the State upon the basis of free labor. "believ ing that when that shall have been done, the present Chief Magistrate will cast his Immenso ser and infinence into the scale of equal chts, and will leave the States, when organzed, the undisturbed management of their own internal affairs, including the question of snffrage, police, the regulation of labor," &c. Mr. Brown has a clear head and a vigorou

Virginia, Brownlow, of Tennessee, Holden, of raight-forward way of telling what he thinks. If his views are not always right, they have at cast the merit of being sincere. He is not one Arkaneas, in restoring the civil organization of who subordinates his political thought to any other man's political standard, or hides his light nder a bushel because another man's candle is more powerful than his. Had he been Prince Napolcon at Ajaccio, he would have done as the rince Napoleon did, but he would not have imated that person's example of resigning offic without freeling his mind. He would have told the people what he thought about it, let consesences be what they might. And if after thus relieving himself he had shown. In the peaceful etirement he now proposes, that he felt better, who shall say that the opening of his wordy safety-valve was without one good effect. Viewing him upon all sides, it needs no argument to prove that there are worse men in the South than Joseph E. Brown.

A pamphlet has recently been issued b r. William Elder, of the Treasury Department n the question, "How the Western States can come the imperial power in the Union." Dr Elder's answer is that to secure emple the estern States must aim at industrial indepenence; they must foster their manufactures, d end upon the home market and not the forign, diversify their pursuits, and, in short, do almost everything that the modern school of free trade savises them not to do. He remarks on the insignificance of the foreign demand for their exports as compared with the domesc. shows how remarkable has been their gain some interests fostered by the enforced proslee quatern of the last four years and pri out some warnings which they have already recelved, as to an exclusive dependence upon

TA Mormon organ at Salt Lake City, alled the Vedette, copies the following from an exchange: ardian augel that guides a man's steps to the set actions of life.

We inquired whether the opponents of the Upon this the Mormon organ comments Constitutional Amendment, in case they obtain That's so. And the passious of a dozen diff a majority in the Legislature, will back squareerent ones will degrade them and their com-nen lord much lower than a dozen mule y down or fight when he amendment become part of the Constitution? The Democraams could possibly pn!i 'em down. That looks like rebellion. We have support That the amendmen, will become a part of the doctrine of the plurality of wives to be the he Constitution of the United States within a great article in the Mormon creed. We great very brief period of tme is just as certain as that Brigham Young's heavy thumb will b any future event can be. It will then be the laid upon the Vedette, if It has not been al dnty of the National Covernment to sec that ready. it is obeyed as a part of the organic law of the nd. If its opponents in Kentucky get a ma-

A letter in the Louisville Democrat of yes rday, from Clarksville, Tenn., says: All classes are interested—the poor, as well as he wealthy; the non-slaveholder, as well as he who heretotore has owned slave-all believe that slavery is dead. And why are the reactionists here in Ken-

know now before the election? It is a ucky not willing to see the dead burled? What do they want to keep a dead carcass above opponents of the amendment intend to defy the ground for? Isn't It injurious to the living? national authorities in enorcing that part of the Won't it fill the air with noxions vapore Won't It create a worse than Russian plague Isn't it already patrefying among us? Isn't it volt, the people of Kentuky wish to know that rank" now, and doesn't it almost "smell to heaven?" Are we going to become worse than savages and refuse to give burlal to a dead body? Ughi

prepare for it. Great numbers will doubtiess eave the State if there is any prospect of anoth The Government has sent an officer to ndersonville, Georgia, to make a special inve-It is just no answer at all for the opponents tigation into the brutal treatment of Union f the amendment to say 'Well, we have nothing prisoners confined in that place, with a view o to do," in case they obtain a majority against bringing to trial, before a Military Commission t. They will be obliged to do something. They the rebels who had charge of the prison. This will be compelled to back down and eat all is right. Let the wretches who connived at the their own words or fight. Which, we again starvation of our soldiers be brought to punishment. There is no difference of opinion among loyal men as to the doom they should receive. According to our information, General Sheridan has under his command au army of Anything short of the halter would be a mockery of Justice. seventy or eighty thousand men lu Texas, and it is understood that their station is to be on or

Why can't our neighbor of the Demo crat be prevailed on to tell us something more about the martial law, which, he said, was "established in Kentncky at the instigation of even or eight negroes?" When and by whom and in what order was that martial law ordained? Where is the order to be found These are matters of some interest, and we trust that onr generally communicative neighbor will not persist in refusing to respond.

Wade Hampton, in a long letter to the New York Day Book, dated at Columbia, S. C. June 19th, attacks Gen. Shermau's official report of his march through the Carolinas, as 'misrepresenting him in the grossest and falsest manner." Wade may attack Gen. Sherman's reports, but, if he had, at the head of his troops. attacked Sherman himself, he would have been

eau represents that rebels returning from the

late disbanded armies to West Tennessee, openly ple want no war so soon after the close of the most terrible one recorded in history, unless avow their intention to re-establish slavery, after the Federal forces are withdrawn. It will not be safe for them to undertake that business. The The Federal Poetmaster at Stannton, Va. Federal forces will not be so far withdrawn that was owing the General Government about they can't return. We have had rebellion enough twelve hundred dollars at the commencemen and slavery enough. of the rebellion. He visited Washington last Northrop, the late rebel Commissary-Gen week to settle up the old account by filing re celpts of the "Confederate Government" for eral, and now a prisoner in Castle Thunder, de-

nies ex-Governor Foote's charge of seeking to that amount. His astonishment was unbounded starve Union prisoners by withdrawing from them their usual ration of meat. Very likely. An Indiana contemporary says it seem Who that would starve Federal prisoners o him that we have an extraordinary number wouldn't lie about it on finding himself in the of "big friends in the Sonth." We trust we hands of Federal power! have them everywhere. We win them by de-G. W. Gale, of Alabama, who offered b

advertisement, a million of dollars for the mn

The Queen of England rejoices at the res der of Lincoln, Johnson, and Seward, is fast in oration of peace in this country. At any rate Fort Pulaski. How many millions would be she says she does. And we are too galiant give to be loose? not to take a lady's word, even though she be General Carl Schurz has been sent to the South by the Government to make a report upon the condition of things there. We could Governor Morton has received a dispatch rom Washington to the effect that an order artily wish that some one less radical had

been sent.

Our neighbor says he has prevented u rom stultifying ourselves. Pity ne isn't able to do himself a similar kindness.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1865.

SUGGESTIVE CONSIDERATIONS ... The honest dupes of secession were all buoyaucy, all confidence when the war began. They proclaimed the Union dissolved, and had not the allohtest doubt they should make the dissolution final. They neither understood themselves nor those whom they were destined to encounter, and by whom they were to be defeated and overwhelm ingly routed. They were arrogant and intolerant. Upon the head of every man who did not agree with them they poured a stream of the ilest abuse. He was characterized by every epithet expressive of contempt. He was do tard, fooi, coward, traltor, abolitionist-and so on sagaclously and lovingly to the end of the chapter. The storm of fanaticism was resist less, and the Union men of the South howed their heads in sorrow, and with hearts bleeding at every pore for the disasters they knew would soon overwhelm the fair fields and pleasant homes of the South. All they sald has proved true. Every evil they predicted has come to pass. The South has been overrun, ravaged, and is desolate. Slavery has been abolished The authors of the evil are in prison or exile or have humbly solicited pardon of the power they so insolently, and hautily, and scoffingly defied, ridiculed, tannted. But hear Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, describe the result. In an address at Greenville, in that State, recently, he said:

A cruel and bloody war has swept over the Southern States. One hundred and fifty thousand of our bravest and most gallant men have fallen on the fields of battle! The land is filled with mourning widows and orphans! There is scarcely a house in which there has not been weeping for some loved one lost! Three thousand millions of dollars have been spent by the Southern States in carrying on this war! And how we are called upon to give up four millions now we are called upon to give up four millions of slaves, worth two thousand millions of dollars more! Our country has been ravaged and desolated! Our cities, towns, and viliages are desolated! Our cities, towns, and villages are smouldering rnins! Conquering armies occupy the country. The Confederacy has fallen, and we have teen deprived of all civil government and political rights. We have neither law nor order. There is no protection for life, liberty, or property. Everywhere there is demoralization, rapine, murder. Hunger and starvation are upon us. And now we meet as a designaced and subjugated people to petition the confideror to restore our lost rights. Such are the bitter truits of seccession!

In contrast with this picture, he presented nother in the following words: another in the following words:

How different, Mr. Chalrman, in tone, spirit, and character, was that meeting of the citizens of Greenville just five years ago, in this same building, which irangurated this most fatal, bloody, and disastrous revolution! Then sil was joy, hope, excitement, and confidence. Sented in my law office, looking towards this court-house, I saw a crowd of persons rushing in, composed of college boys and their professors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, sors, merchants, mechanics, doctors, lawyers, and idlers from the hotels, with a sprinkling of farmers and pianters. Soon I heard the public speaking commence, and the air was rent with the wild and rapturons applanse of the excited audience. The more extravagant the denunciations of the Union the londer were the shouts of applanse. I repeated in my heart the memlied with the worst torebod illed with the worst forebodings as to the fu ure. I thought I foresaw all the evils which ave since befallen our beloved country, my political influence was gone, and my was powerless to stay the angry and excited feelings of my fellow-citizens.

He proceeded to lash the politicians, editors, and preachers who brought on the war for shirking out of the fighting when it began The politicians voted themselves into Congress. voted themselves into soft places with blg salaries, voted the conscription laws to compel those who had opposed the war to fight it while they sported in safety and denounced the people as traitors for not doing the work which the demagogues had themselves inaugurated and which they sione ought to have fought if

they had not been lost to shame. Mr. Perry says Jeff Davis is not to blame for the fallure of the Confederacy. "The people were themselves to blame for its failure." To 'blame," Mr. Perry? The people were opposed to it in the beginning. They never were per mitted to pass upon the question of peace of war-never. It was carried over their pell-mell in the madness and blindness of the nour. They were opposed to its continuance, and nothing but the infamons and bloody cor scription laws, enforced with merciless ferocity ever dragged them to the front. They shirked whenever they could. They evaded the blood bounds when they might. No doubt the South

Carolinans were lu favor of the war and no doubt they skniked. They wanted other people to do the hard part of the business in order that they might fill the offices, enjoy the honors, and receive the pay. We perfectly agree with Mr. Perry when he says that this was not fair, and that those who got up the fight ought to

have done the fighting. But the chivalry, boastful and confident then are all disheartened and in despair now. Mr. Perry comforts them thus.

Mr. Chairman, the inture, to my mind, is not so gloomy as some would have us believe. I have no doubt that in ten years the Sonthern States will be happy and prosperous again, and we shall find that the loss of slavery will be no loss at all to onr real comfort and satisfaction. The planter and farmer will find that his net profits are greater with thred labor than with slave labor. Every landholder can rent his faint or plantation for one-third of the gross products. This is more than he now makes net, after substating his slaves. In truth, very few farmers in this region of country make anything except by the increase of his slaves. These are divided out amongst his children at his death, and they pursue the same course of tiling and stuggling through life, to raise regroes for their children. And thus the system goes on, ad infinitum, without profit or re-Mr. Chairman, the future, to my mind, is not em goes on, ad infinitum, without profit or re-nuceration. The lands are worn out, and the untry remains unimproved. If a planter of armer is enabled to save anyth orting his establishment, it is invested in the purchase of more slaves. Hence, increased wealth adds nothing to the enjoyment of life or

to the improvement of the country. Nor have we any doubt that "in ten years," or In five years, or in a shorter time, the Southern States will be again 'prosperous and happy,' provided the unholy hands of the demagogue and disurdenists can be kept off of them. This is the indispensible condition precedent to prosperity or happiness or anything else that pos seeses any appreciable value. These men have cursed the land as with the genins of desolation and deepair. If they can get power again they will repeat their devilish work in some form or other. They show unmistakable signs of their intention to do it now while they are yet out of power. They are resorting to their old fraues. They are pandering to popular passions, playing upon popular ignorance; employing their old slang phrases; exhibiting their old hypocrisy and dishonesty. They still ride the wooly horse; still make the nigger the theme of their tirades, and intend to make him the means by which they can again clutch place and plander. They despise the people as heartily as they ever did, flatter them as much as they ever did, and believe them to be as great fools and as gullible as they ever did. They are pursuing, in a word, in reference to the nigger, just the course they took to bring the horrors of wer upon the country. They are as blind and fanatical now as then. They are the nnclean reptiles the Sonth must crush under he

feet or ske will again feel their fangs and witness the blasting mildew of their tracks. These remorseless creatures, who are doing their worst to involve the Sonthern people again in dire disasters, tell them that without slavery the South will be a desolation; that free labor is a curse and a nuisance. Slavery must therefore be re-established; the agitation must be renewed: the nucleus of slavery reaction must be formed; and, with the help of the conservatives of the North, they will carry the next Presidential election; re-establish the inevitable nigger npon his black throne; revel again with all the

on by misrepresentation, terror, lynch-law, ar,d the gibbet. Let the Sonthern people no: he fooled again. Give the black demago mes no quarter this time. They are powerciess nuless the people give them encoure gement, and if

the people do give them encouragement they will deserve whatever miseries may follow the s'ers of the destroyers.

Let the people understand that the nigger, he ostensible cause of the war of the conspirators, is gone beyond the possibility of recall, and let it be burnt into their skulls as with a hot iron that any pretext put forth for his revival is neither more nor less than a fraud npon popular intelligence, and an ontrage upon the sufering women and children of the Southern States.

Governor Perry says he has no doubt that the oss of slavery will prove no loss at all, and that the farmer will find that his net profits will be greater from hired than from free labor. Nor have we any, nor have those any who have already practically tried it even in the incipient stages of the experiment, when everything is new, and at the moment at which all the disadrantages of the change have to be met and overcome. Upon this point, Hon. Joseph Sorur, member of Congress from Virginia, in a ecent address at Richmond, bears the followng explicit and practical testimony: I speak from observation and experience. In

my own county where emancipation has been in practical operation from the commencement of the war, and on the eastern shore of Virginia, where the policy has been fairly tested, it is an ascertained fact that farmers make more clear money with hired colored labor than they did when they cuitivated their farms with their own slaves. The profit is generally doubled; in some cases trebled.

When the opponents of the Constitutional Amendment tell the farmers of Kentania has

mendment tell the farmers of Kentncky that ree labor will ruin them let them stop the nths of these croakers with this quotation. t will be a bon bouche. AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE.—With great pleas.

significant article from the Cincinnati Commeral. It is, as we personally know, the production of a leading member of the Union Central State Committee of Ohio, and was submitted to the public after it had been the subject of official consultation at a called meeting of the ommittee. The author of the article was an Ohio Presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1860, after having contributed largely to the mination of Mr. Lincoln at the Chicago Convention. His relations of personal friendship with Mr. Lincoln enabled him to become fully acquainted with the views of that eminent man; and the following article, we can safely state, neets with the approval of the present Presi-We give dent of the United States. it a prominent place in our columns and ask our readers to peruse It fully, as being a clear and reliable exposition of the views now controlling nine-tenths of the true men throughout the North in reference to the questions involved in the restoration of the ous States. The question of negro safrage in those States is beyond any power of Congress to affect it, the States respectively aving exclusive control over it. Such is the view of President Johnson, as clearly anounced in his proclamations authorizing the establishment of civil power in the South and this view is supported by an overwhelm ng majority of the Northern masses. The fol-

owing is the article referred to above: ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ANDREW JOHNSON Ens. Com.—The Union party of Ohio, in State onvention assembled, on June 21, after due cliteration, adopted with great enthusium the

following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln stand ont from the history of the epoch nurivaled and alone; and while we deplore his untimely and cruel death, and venerate his memory, it becomes us to limitate his wisdom, firmness and moderation, in the treatment of vexed questions, and especially to limitate his example, in waiting for the solution of difficulties to be furnished by the progress of time and the logic of events. logic of events.

Resolved, That the President, Andrew John-

on, by his nuwavering devotion to the Union, hrough years of the severest trial, has on highest confidence, and that we cheerfully enrse the policy of his administration, looking the restoration of peace and civil order la en of Ohio, we will give him our hearty and

near of Onio, we will give him our nearty and individed support.

This decided expression of the will of the party, after all the objections had been fully considered in reference to President Johnson's Restoration Proclamation, remitting the negro-ultrage question to be jurisdictions which slone have constitutional power over the subsuffrage question to the jurisdictions we alone have constitutional power over the : ject, should have some weight with those ject, should have some weight with those fessing any regard for the Union organization though it may come in conflict with their private notions; but, as a discussion seem be desired by some, as if it was an open quiton, fairness demands that both sides show he heard. The public should, therefore, represented the public should, therefore, represented the public should, wherefore, represented the public should. rstand the platform upon which Ah Lincoln was elected President of the Unit incoin was elected President of the Units states, with his own expressed views on negr uffrage, which were never taken back befo-his first or second election by the people. I his speech delivered at the invitation of the Sepublican State Central Committee, at Colum

Republican State Central Committee, at Columbus. Ohio, in 1859, he said:

'That there is a physical difference between the white and black races which, I believe, will forever forbid the two races living together in terms of social and political equality. And, insemnch as they can not so live, while they do so remain together, there mans to sto position of superior and interior, and I. as much as any other man, am in layor of having the superior position assigned to the white race." A very sition assigned to the white race." A very rsy, discriminating throughout the speec tween conventional and natural rights, the ever being fully conceded by Mr. Lincoln t negroes, as ennmerated in the Declar Independence. It is notorious that at the hicago Convention, Mesers. Seward and hase, on account of their record on this subct, were beaten by the West and Pen-

Chase, on account of their record on this subject, were beaten by the West and Pennsylvania, and these published speeches of Mr. Lincoln were the text book of the ensuing Presidential campaign.

Nor does the private letter of March 13 1864, of President Lincoln to Governor Hann, of Louisiana, modify the argument of the above quoted speech, but simply suggests for his consideration, and not the public, the possible enfranchisement of "very intelligent" negroes as a matter under exclusive State control. A complete indoresment by President Lincoln of the preclamations of President Johnson, that to the legal toyal voters of each State right/jully belongs the exclusive control of the elective franchise, or, as he more fully explains to the South Carolina delegation, that the basis of his action was the clause of the Constitution of the United States which prescribes that the qualifications of the States their latter," and no one will presend that Congress or the President has any control over the latter.

The moment fee States attempt to Induce Congress to reject the representatives of other States because these representatives are not

Congress to reject the representatives of other States, because these representatives are not elected by the same franchise as their own, they oclaim war against the constitutional rights

elected by the same franchise as their own, they procisim war against the constitutional rights of Ohio and the thirty other States whose Constitutions exclude negro suffrage. President Johnson maintains that the legal, loyal voters of every State are to be treated alide. If rebels should be returned to Congress, or the claimants represent no constituency, of course they must be rejected, and military governments continued until there are enough loyal, legal voters to elect loyal men.

Congressmen, however, who vote to reject claimants to seats from the reorganized States because they are not elected by universal suffrage, will find out that their constituents, and particularly the returned soldiers, who understand this negro question much better than stay-at-home politicians, will stand by the President and rebuse those who postpones the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment abolishing alavery, by throwing out, by this action, the State ratifications of Arkanass. Louisians. Tennescee, &c., as recounted in President Lincoln's last speech, on April 11, 1865, as justifying his policy in the case of Louisians.

The sentiment of the army in favor of sustaining President Johnson's policy was emphatically a unit at the Union State Convention at Columbus, and the point by submitting, through the Legislature, an amendment to the constitution of Onlo, atriking out the word "white," before they ask ether States to do what they wow't do at home. Then the arguments for and against negro suffrage can be considered before a tribunal that has embero suffrage can be considered before a tribunal that has embero suffrage can arguments for and against negro suffrage can be considered before a tribunal that has contitutional power to pass upon them. advocates must be prepared to accept the retial election; re-establish the inevitable nigger npon his black throne; revel again with all the cid-time hilarity and abandon, and rule or min once more. If you ask them if they are competent to do all this; if they have considered the risks they run, the dangers they incur, the calsmities they may bring npon the South, they tell you they care nothing about the risks and the dangers; they have a right to the nigger, and they will have the nigger; they have a right to shear the wolf, and they will shear the wolf. But they have no doubt of their success, they pretend; they are as confident of it as they were of success in 1860. "The Union is dissolved," exclaimed the Charlestonians on the morning of December 21st, 1860.

All these are most suggestive considerations for the people. They were fooled before, they were dragooned into the war of the Jacobins, they were saughtered by thousands upon thourands; their lands were overrun, their houses pinndered and burnt, their industry paralyzed, their wives and children reduced to beggary and rags by an attempt at revolution brought on by misrepresentation, terror, tynch-law, and the gibbet. Let the Sonthern people no's be divided by discontinuation of the United States will never sufficient management of the whole negro united by cotton-apeculating demander of public senting the product of the state will never sufficient management of the whole negro united by cotton-apeculating demander of public senting the political power of those States in the hands of an increase, their wives and children reduced to beggary and rags by an attempt at revolution brought on by misrepresentation, terror, tynch-law, and the gibbet. Let the Sonthern people no's be divided the Winter Davis, Fremout, and they diverged to be elected. As Compression or the Lincoln, in his Columbus and Stat: Capitale and social equalities of the Lincoln, in his Columbus and Stat: Capitale and social equalities of the Lincoln, in his Columbus and Stat: Capitale and social equalities of the Lincoln, in his Co groes are to be electors, they certainly have a right to be elected. As Congressmen, or members me, who, like Winter Davis, Fremont, and uciana, who, has winter Davis, Fremont, and others, (recently reinforced by Gen Banks, who opposed negro suffrage in Louisiana until re-moved by President Johnson for his exti-operation), who were repudisted at the late Presidential election for their intrigues

to defeat Presiden. Lincoln, to defeat Presiden. Lincoln, the "Savicur of his country." If, under the
lead of Wendell Phillips, who denous, "d our
"Second Washington" as the "slave-hou,"d of
llinois," backed by Ben. Wood's New York
copperhead News, with the design of dividi. "S
the Union organisation, they are determined to
try the same conclusions with President Johnson, the representative of Free Labor and
Unionism, they will find out that the people
fought this war to establish the personnent anfought this war to establish the parament anthority of the Government of the United States over all he territory, and not to propagate any self-rightsons theory which assumes that everybody understands their neighbors' private business better than they do themse Of the Union State Central Commi

Hon. W. W. Boyce, for many years one the leading politicians in South Carolina, and an infinential member of the rabel Congress while the war lasted, delivered a speech to the citizens of Columbia, South Carolina, several days ago, in which he discussed the result of the late momentons struggle. Speaking with reference to the institution of slavery, Mr. Boyce said:

for us to do is to recognize that fact distinctly and unequivocally, and accept it in perfect good faith with all its logical consequences. good faith with all its logical consequences, any other course is only going to protruct and intensify the darkness of the night through which we are now passing. Let us recognize the great fact that the negro is no longer a slave, and let us act toward him in a kind apirit. This does not, of course, imply that we are to sacrifice ourselves for him, but it means that we are to give him a fair chance. This is our rolley, this is our duty. Less than this will not satisfy our sister States.

Mr. Boyce is a representative man, and his Columbia speech fairly expressed the views which control every prominent Southern man now participating in the work of reorganizing civil government in the rebellion re we reproduce in our columns the following States. The people of those States, as we have said before, accepting in good faith the result of the war and the policy of President John son, have ceased to quarrel over the subject of slavery, regarding the system as utterly an forever overthrown. The politicians of Kentucky would do well to emulate the example set at present by the people of the extrem South.

GTA Parls correspondent writes that he re ently met in that city the former purser of the rivateer Rappahannock, a fine-looking, finely educated man. His feet were absolutely on the ground; his coat was creased and threadbare, and without lining; he was pallid and of trembling hands, and asked for a few sons to bu imself a glass of absynthe. He took a dead man's portion, and hobbled away with the remark that he "was pretty low down." This man's wife died of paralysis in the Charity Hospital, having been driven by her overty to vicious courses.

The other day, several gentlemen were cussing the alarming prevalence of the rimes of wife-desertions, women cloping with ther men, &c., when a well-known Tenton. who had been listening with great attention, tepped up and in an excited manner, said If my vife runs avay mit anoder man's vife, will shake him out of her preeches, if she be nine own fader, mine Got!

The census of Milwankee, Wisconsin, just completed, gives a population of 55,640, against 15,286 in 1860, an increase in five years of about 2 per cent or 1% per cent per annum.

The war has decimated the population in any sections of our country, but it seems that

te nobie women of Wisconsin have labored strictically and successfully in increasing their State census. #37 Jeff Davis and his followers got up the bellion for the pretended purpose of render ig their property in slaves seenre. And now leff Davis is in prison, awaiting trial for his life,

nd his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantaion of two thousand acres in Mississippi for heir own benefit. FIt is stated that Gen. Roberts, command ng the garrison at Fortress Monroe, read the claration of Independence in the hearing of efferson Davis on the 4th of July. But we resume that Jeff had the poor privilege of put-

ing his fingers in his cars. Why don't some of the companies that are ing for oil engage our friend Hazy stand or sit on some promising ot on their premiece? He is neugh to strike "fle" if it is on this side of the

center of the earth. We saw a soldier of the 18th Kentucky ay, break a stick over a negro's head, on Third street near Broadway. If he valued his tick he was a great fool to strike a negro over the head with it.

George N. Sanders save that he has burned his private papers up lest they fall into the hands of the Yankees. He had better burn himself up lest he fall into the hands of the Yankees.

ways right, and we don't think that Andrew Jackson was. As for firmness and moral conrage, the former has as much as the latter had. If some of our people could lubricate their rains with a little sweet oil so as to make the

nachinery run smoothly, they wouldn't be like-

We don't think that Andrew Johnson is

y to run so mad about oil-wella. We fear that the cause of civil govern ent is not going on very rapidly in the South Hurry up the restoration! When are we to ave Southern postal service?

The Democrat's arguments, so-called, against the Constitutional Amendment have un to seed, and the seed won't sprout. The Southern papers still continue blue

ark, and dingy. Isn't it time for them to haul lown their colors? tain your own opinions. NUMBER AND VALUATION OF SLAVES IN

KENTUCKY. FRANKFORT, July 19, 1865. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

GENTLEMEN: We have received the tax-books for the year 1865, from seventy-nine out of one hundred and ten counties in the State, and from it you will discover that the slaves therein number 125 860, valued at \$5,726,209, an average value per head of \$45 50.

The slaves in Kentucky in 1864 were: total slaves 206,987, and valued at \$94 179,246.

I hardly think, when the whole returns are made in Kentucky, embracing the remaining thirty-one counties not reported, the total value will exceed \$8,380,000 a falling off in this property alone of \$25,000 000. Yours truly,

W RAMUETS Andless roperty alone of \$25,600 000. Tours W. T. SAMUELS, And

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e 12th Pennevvania Cavalry took their deth Pennevvania Cavairy took their de-lor home from Winchester to-day, are now no troops left in the Valley year men. The guerillas are represent-ing been totally disbanded.

"Is Ferry is rising rapidly from its fir, Ames, a merchant from New York, hased a site for a large store, which n be built, and other buildings will agon so up.

eable of the Russian telegraph has been usually laid across France river. Schuyler Colfax has arrived in Califor-He speaks at Piscerville to-night. treasury reports for the last six months a failing off of over \$7,000,000 as com-with the same partial hat you are the

Fort Warren yesterday morning with an from President Johnson for the release of

k made their escape and none have been ar-

ough she may become a widow again.

Private despatches from Sau Francisco menmin the death of Bishop A. Potter, Bishop of
Pennsylvania, on the 4th inst.

A Fostress Monroe correspondent save: The
sentenced conspirators, Mudd, Arnold, O'Laughlin, and Spangier, arrived here on Monday
on the steamer State of Maine. They were in
charge of Brevet Brigadier-General Dodd, and
in irons. When first placed on board at Washington they had on manacles. These latter felown were removed after the steamer left the n irons. When first placed on board at Wash-ngton they had on manacles. These latter fel-owe were removed after the steamer left the charf at Washington. On the trip down Mindo nd Spangler were very cheerful, and employed belt time in playing backgammon. O'Laugh in and Arnoid, on the other hand, seemed hin and Arnold, on the other hand, seemed much depressed in spirita, and were reserved. On her arrival in the Rosde the State of Maine anchered, and General Dodd came on shore and communicated with Washington by telegaph. Just at sundown the steam tng Cheesealan went alongside the State of Maine, and the feur prisoners were placed on board of her. The Chowan then steamed alongside of the United State gunboat Florida. The four prisoners were put on board the Florida, and immediately eleanned seaward. The destination of the complication was not made known. It is conjectured the Dry Tertugas. The only person in possession of the information was Capt. Rudd, of the Florida, and he did not disclose it to any one. ee it to any one. Washington, July 20.

It may interest those who are auxiously wait at may interest those who are anxiously waiting to see retribution overtake the authors of some of the diabolical crimes which have, during the past four years, been committed in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion, to know that Major Osborne, of Penneyivania, now on duty in the Bureau of Military Justice, has just returned from a tour through the South, having visited the Andersonville, Macon, Danville, Plorence, Angusta, and Savannah grave-varde of our murdered prisoners, for procuring evidence to bring the guilty rebel officers to justice.

den. Canby, at New Orleans, declares to efficers and men who desire to remain the country may be mostered out where to manade now are. The Q. M. General served the officers of that Department, or in charge of the several principal posts of the country of the several principal posts of the several principal pr

misre precented.

Gov. Perry is ettill in the city, with ex-Speak-Orr. The President had not he President had not heard of Gov.

The Postmaster-General this morning ordered he re-establishment of a large number of p ffices in M s teappl and Kentacky, and appe

General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the rean of Refugeos, Freedmen, and Abandoned mds, has directed that no more refugees from lorgia or Alabama will be transported south-and from Louisville except upon special an-

Refugees from Georgia and Alabama now in the States north of the Ohlo desiring to return to their homes will not be transported South unless they can show by the best evidence that upon their return they will not become a charge upon the Government for their subsistence. This action is made necessary by the return to Nashville of large numbers who have but recently been furnished transportation to their homes, and, upon arriving there, were mable to procure food sufficient to prevent starvation. arvation.

The eleven bushwhackers captured in Har-in county were brought in to-day, and will be received dealt with.

The President's timely Indorsement of Gov.

we have course relative to the approaching tion has greatly cooled the excitement thereby. Arrangements will be made to apple submission to the laws where violence y be approbended. may be apprehended. Crane and Ferguson's trials are progressing lowly. The testimony for the prosecution still scoupy both courts, and is very damaging to

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1865.

Governor Brownlow: hope, and have no doubt you will see, that recent amendments to the Constitution of State, as adopted by the people, and all laws passed by the last Legislature are the laws passed by the last Legislature are laithfully executed, and that all lilegal voters in the approaching election be kept from the policy and that the election of members of Congress be conducted fairly. Whenever it becomes necessary for the execution of the law and the protection of the ballot-box, you will call upon General Thomas for enflicient military force to enstain the civil authority of the State. I have received your recent address to the people, and think it well-timed, and hope it will do much good in reconciling the opposition to the amendment of the Constitution and the laws passed by the last Legislature. The laws must be executed and the civil anthority sestained. In your efforts to do this, if necessary, Gen. Thomas will afford a sufficient military force.

Company has been issued. Its capital is £5,000,000.

Literpool. July 12, via Queenstown July 13 —
The Farliamentary elections commenced on
the 11th. Ten members were returned on that
day, of whom three were Conservatives and
seven Liberals. The contest was so favorable
to the Liberals that the Indications are that
Palmerston would have an Increased majority
in the new House. The Conservative Journals
were not disheartened by the first days proceedings, but hopeful of success. The London
borough returned in all sixteen Liberals, including J. Stnart Mill, the author, Sir Charles
bright, electioneer, and Byron Rothachild. Numerous centests were progressing when the City
of L. ndon left.

A telegram is reported announcing that the
Pope had ex-communicated Maximhian.

Additional official correspendence on American affairs has been published. It shows that
England and France acted in concert, and that
concession to Confederate vessels allowing
them to be disarmed and sold in neutral ports,
originated with Drouyn de L'Huva, Earl Russell
agreeing to the proposition, but pointed out
that cruisers of the defunct government might
be claimed as public property by the United
States, but that such claims must be decided in
the ordinary courts of law. In answer to Sir
F. Bruce, Earl Russell gives the opinion that in
the case of the Elia or Retribution, the vessel
was lawfully condemned on the ground that a
hellegreent could not be transferred during war.

Lord Russell replies to Mr. Seward's note on
the cessation of belligerent rights. He regrets
that his explanations were not acceptable to
the United States, and address an argument in
favor of England's course. He trusts that
these additional explanations will prove favorable to the establishment of lasting friendship
between the two nations.

It is stated that the seesmer Bestrice, late the
Rappahamocek, was overhauled by the Sacramento before reaching Liverpool, but permitted to proceed.

A questlomable story is affoot that Gen. Loe
bad arrived in Germany b tary force.
You are at liberty to make what use you had proper of this dispatch.
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President United States of America. President United States of America.

San Francisco, July 4.

The bark Golden Gale, the flag-ship of the same of th LONDON, July 14.

The English elections are the all engrossing topic. Remark than far received show a nett liberal gain of seven.

The ship Mercury, which has arrived at Havre from New York, reports having picked up, on June 28, thirty-eight passengers from a boat of the burnt ship Nelson, and five other passengers from off floating pieces of wreck. A bark was seen near by which it is expected succeeded in saving more lives.

WASHINGTON, July 23. arried a cable to be last across resulting and a small steamer for river explora-Col. Balkley himself will examine the of Anadair for the best crossing place to It is four bundred miles wide, with an It is four hundred miles wide, with at is the middle. The land work is to go once on the whole line from New Wester to near the mouth of the Amoor river, the most of the four through the first hundred with hundred wit

New Yoak, July 21

forth Carolina is making active exertions to
me emigration to her territory. Col. J. M.
ck and Kemp B. Battle are at the St. Nichofor the purpose of opening offices in the
rish to furnish information and encourage
ignation. They say the people of North
mare anxious to have the State filled
Northerners, and desire to have their rerece developed.

WASHINGTON, July 22. rder has been issued for the mustering service of troops whose terms of service before the 1st of October next. Between and 15,000 of Gen. Sheridan's men will NEW YORK, July 22

initiatory movements for Inducing North-to emigrate to the South to actile and set the lands of their organized States taken by two North Carolina gentic-who are now in this city for the purpose raisbing information to those desirons of o have large quantities of land to of glad that their State is rid of slavery, xious to have it filled up and devel-orthern settlers. It to the Tribuns, dated Washington spective offices. A case in which the testimon that city. A well-to-do negro was arrested on the com at of a white man, and introducing as his witnesses several colored men, was in-ed that their depositions would not be

ce with the provisions of Circular No. 5, a his headquarters. Should similar cases are the military authorities will be called at the enforce Gen. Howard's orders, agit. Wierz, of Audersonville prison den, is e put on trial next week before the Military amission now in session in this city, of which c. Gen Underwood is President. he vertehral neck bones of the assassin John kes Booth, which were shattened by the bulbat cansed his death, are now on exhibitioning the other surgical curiosities of the war he Medical Museum in this city.

The publication of Governor Perry's cap of July 3d has evided a storm of India-

se: The publication of Governor Perry's sech of July 3d has excited a storm of Indignosposition on the part of the more radio of the supporters of the administration. se Governor has, however, had very estifactly interviews with the President and most of

ne members of the Cabinet. They express reat confidence in the localty and patriotism Governor Perry, and believe that he will ad-chilster the duties of his office with a loyal

wirlt. Governor Perry and the accompanying delegation leave for South Carolina Monday

Justice Dowling, of the Tombs Police Court,

a further examination was appointed for the distinct. Mr. Anthony was required to give 15,000 ball. He says the charges are brought

I have the best anthority for saving that Jeff

have the per anthony or server than when arrived at this place. His evenight is not imired, and his appetite is remarkably good, once is allowed to see him except Surgeon

ontinued.

The steamer Motono has commenced to ply etween Norfolk, Old Point Keystone, and orktown, making gaily trips each way. This continues onto price of the price of the

e a private enterprise.

City Point will no longer be a military dejout, and a reduction in the expenses in this department has taken place in the discharge of
ucamers and employes. Steamers are passing
now for Baltimore with some of General Kilparticle's command. It is said orders have been

ued to stop contracting for supplies gener-

A private letter received here by last mall from Anstralia, states it was rumored at Melbourne that the pirate Shenandoah was cruizing off the coast of New Zealand. She is an American three master.

The steamer Pernvian, from Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 13, via Greencastle on the 14th, passed here at an early hour to-day.
The steamship Hiberman, from Quebec, arrived at Greencastle on the 9th.
The steamer Bremen, from New York, reached Southampton early on the 12th.
The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester arrived out on the 10th.

are continued that the Government will have no increased strength in Parliament. Four mem-

riz Lord Barry, at Dover; Col. White, at Ked-des mineter; Lord Paget, at Litchfield; and Mr.

Pell, at Bary. As a whole, the contest bad one off satisfactory and with little riot. Nu-nerous elections were progressing when the 'eruvian sailed, and it would be another week

ore the results of the country contests would

France. - The removed negotiations for a

Abdel Medjid has had an interview with Na-

Gurney & Co. into a limited joint stock apparts to confirmed. The prospectus of the

pany has been issued. Its capital is £5,

Liverpool, July 12, via Queenstown July 13 -

Cel. L. C. Baker has been promoted to the ank of Brigadier-General for, as the commission recites, meiltorlous services; especially for filigence in the suppression of frands against the murderers

e Government and in purruing the murderers the President. The commission is to date

om April 26, 1865.

A friend of Gov Perry, and by his anthority, has

pean Congress lack authenticity.

Boston, July 22.

FARTEER POINT, July 23.

FORTERS MONROE July 20.

er the purpose of defranding him

New York, July 22.

A Fortress Monroe letter of the 22d says the United States steamer Quinneba was wrecked on the bar off Morehead City on the 21st. About thirty persons are reported lost or miss-ing. Capt. Jerome was in command of 300 med that their depositions would not be rid by the court.

The communicating this fact to the officer of Freedmen's Burean stationed in Alexandria, to officer immediately repaired to the courtment, and moved a continuance of the trial on ground that under the provisions of the unlar from General Howard's headquarters local courts have no jurisdiction in the cases. The officers of the Freedm's Burean, being instructed by said customers to adjudicate all difficulties between proces or between negroes and whites, the stee persisted in proceeding with the trial. The negro defendant not appearing in contrompliance with the lastructions of the officient of the Freedmen's Burean, the court then regiment in favor of the plaintift, and he soldiers aboard were nearly all lauded le Quinueba left Morehead on the 21st for intrees Monroe, with 250 soldiers of the nith Missonri and Seventy-sixth Pennsylva-a. After passing outside of the bar, the amer became unmanageable and went shore, becoming a perfect wreck.

Boston, July 23.
The iron-clad Dictator, convoved by the litted States steamer Vanderbill, from Newbort, strived here to day, and anchored in the tream abreast of the city. Un the passage nound Cape Cod the Dictator worked admirady, and the trip thus far has been pronounced success. Her appearance in our waters is tiracting much attention and interest among il classes, and during her short stay thousands will avail themselves of the opportunity of injecting her.

New York, July 23. cer of the Freedmen's Bureau, the conrt then cave judgment in tayor of the plaintift, and issued an execution for the seizure of the property of the colored man, over whose residence a guard was at once poeted by an officer of the I reedmen's Burean to prevent the civil officials from executing the order of the court.

On learning the circumstances Gen. Howard immediately addressed a letter to the Mavor, earnestly requesting them to transfer all similar cases to the officers of his Bureau in accordance with the provisions of Circular No. 5 from his headquarters. Should similar cases NEW YORK, July 23.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

New York, July 23.
The investigation of the charges of swindling rainst Mann & Stratton, of the United States ervice Petroleum Company, was continued esterday. The palucipal part of the day was coujied in hearing the testimony of Colonel lill, formerly of Gon. Grant's stuff, on the contains on of which the case was adjourned till ten wheek.

clock. New photographed counterfeits of one dollar reenbacks, well executed, made their appear-nce pretty extensively last night in this cily rooklyn, and Williamsburg. The police, getting early information of the fraud, and by getting early laformation of the fraud, and notifying shopkeepers, prevented it from being enceesful, as designed. No arrests were made. F. A. Howe, of Meadville, Penn., was brought before Justice Dowling resterday on the charge of defrauding N. Sheldon, of Brooklyn, by false representation in regard to oll lands. Howe was released on ball.

The Times' Washington special says: The President, accompanied by Secretary Welles, Assistant Secretary Fox, and Hon. Preston King left this afternoon on an exenrsion down the river on the steamer Hornet. The party will be absent till Monday morning.

A large number of applications for pensions are now being received from the heirs of prisoners who died of starvation in Southern prisons.

usons. The Herald's special says that special pardons The Herald's special says that special pardons have been granted by the President to C. W. Ward, formerly of La., now of Newport, Ky., and Albert Barry, Andrew J. Barry, son of Genera W. T. Barry, of New York. Among the peasonal applicants for pardon is the notorlons Jedf. Thompson.

The Government takes final possession of Food's Theater on Manday. Everything is being packed for removal. The Government is to pay rent to Mr. Ford until February, and, if by that time Congress has not made an appro-Justice Dowling, of the Tombe Police Conri, had under investigation vesterday a case in which C. J. Anthony, a wealthy citizen of Worcester, Mass., is charged with false pretenses and ewinding Ex-Governor J. A. Gilmore, of New Hampshire, out of \$15,000, which the later's agent was induced by the former, as alleged, to invest in an enterprise called Mose Fread gold property, represented to be located in Halitar county, Nova Scotia.

On the conclusion of vesterday's testimony, further examination was amounted for the

that time Congress has not made an appro-iation for its purchase it will be returned to im.

The Heraid publishes a statement from the taff officers who accompanied Jeff. Davis in his light from Ruchmond, giving the details of the sage of the party through S. C. The resits of that State closed their doors against in that state closed their doors against if. Davis and accompanying officials, and mielled them to live in cars on rallroad clas, and the few necessaries they got were congruegically. They say there can be no istake about South Carolina being throughly being the control of the variety of the training of the control of the training doperature of the training of the training doperature of the training of the trai en and the guard.

Covernment line of steamers between

mistake about South Carolina being thoroughly subdued. The various departments of the rate government were loaded on cars and scattered for miles along the road waiting for the signal that never came to again assemble at some safe place.

The archives of these different departments were distroyed in instalments at different points as the fleeing government moved southward, and as one loop after another for its ultimate recetablishment expired, Their Navy Department expired, Their Navy Department capacity of the State Department at Lexington, and so on, or eafter another these institutions collapsed by the roadside. he roadside.

The Herald's Selma, Alabama correspondent

as a that time plantations, including buildings, in be bought for from \$3 to \$5 an acre, which was worth \$50 hefore the war. Many who have lost all they had in cotton, negroes, and stock, are anxious to rell part of their plantations in order to raise means to carry on the other. Many of the "last ditch" men wish to emigrate Many of the "last ditch" men wish to emigrate to Frazil, or some other foreign port.

The neual amount of trouble with freedmen has been experienced here, as elsewhere Sonth, but as akceneral thing the negroes have returned to their homes, and are quietly at work. Woerever proper efforts have been made to explain to them the nature of freedom, and what is expected of them in their new position. There has been little trouble in inducing them to work as faith 'nly as before. A few words of advice to them frem a Northern man whom they have confidence in does more toward making them understand their position than all else. The steamers Bavaria and City of Manchester arrived out on the 10th.

The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived on the 11th.

Great Britain.—It is finally settled that the Great Eastern leaves the Nore early on the 15th, and the Valentia about the 19th.

Telegraphic communication with India remains suspended. It is believed there is a fault or break in the Ferdian Gulf cable.

The English political news is entirely centered in Parliamentary election returns, which up to the 12th show 18t Liberals to 102 Conservatives. The Liberals had lost eighteen seats and gained twenty-four. So indications are continued that the Government will have no

WASHINGTON, July 23. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has indered the following decision: "Banks, in asking returns of dividends and taxable gain, de the amount of income de ived m investments in bank, insurance, and railaid taxes. Dividend tax, imposed npon paid taxes. Dividend tax, imposed npon culation and deposits of banks, constitutes lebtedness by such banks, which continues to erne so long as prescribed conditions exist. hile, therefore, any portion of circulation, ex-cding 5 per cent of chartered or declared cap-th is outstanding, or any deposits remain in o make returns and pay tax thereon will con-

The second Comptroller of Treasury, Mr. The second Comptroller of Treasnry, Mr. Broadbead, has addressed letters to the Paymaster-General. In the course of which he says: "The question has been presented whether or not the three menths' pay proper, granted by the 4th section of the act of March 3, 1865, to efficers on their discharge at the close of the war, is subject to the internal revenue tax of 5 per cent, to be deducted by the proper disbursing efficiers. Ou a careful examination of the line, I am satisfied that it must be so deducted. It is clear this extra pay is given for military services, or it is given for nothing capricious and irrational. It was for gallantry rendezed by officers, and gratefully recognized by the country, that this payment was authorized, and being for services the tax must be deducted. Paymasters will be governed accordingly.

Abdel Medjid has had an interview with Me-leon, and numor again connects him with the ure government of alghers.

Spois — The Senate has passed a bill modify-the Press law, by 117 against 16. On the h. Marshai O'Donnell read the decree in Con-se, closing the contest, notwithstanding the cag clerical opposition.

The recognition of Italy by Spain may be re-reded as an accomplished fact.

Fortugal.—The Government, contrary to ex-tation, carried the elections by a small ma-ity. roordin: lv.
The postmaster at Sau Francisco reports that The postmaster at Sau Francisco reports that during the mouth of May 153,000 letters were sent from his effice to New York. The postage amounted to \$1.351.93. During the same period 49,438 letters were sent to San Franci co via the overland route, the postage for which amounted to \$3.050.84.

The Secretary of War has brevetted about sixty pay masters for faithful and meritorious services during the war. ty.

n Torkey there had been rumors of the ap-rance of cholers, both at Constantinople and vina, but they are pronounced unfounded, onder Money Market.—Funds linacitye. The thous cance general duliness. There is an in-serd demand for discount at Bank, but no server. The rumored conversions of the server. New York, July 22.

New York, July 22.

The Tribnne says a new ocean line of steamhips is about to be established between this
port and Antwerp. It is expected the steamhips will receive a subsidy from the Belgian

The Heraid's Washington special save: Requisitions for \$6.600,000 dollars for the pay of the army were passed at the Treasury Department to-day.

Reports from the Lower Mississippi valley say that the cotton yield this year will not be above one-fourth of the average crop, and of begar not more than one-tenth. Corn will be produced beyond all previous harvests. These yields are based on facts as observed, that freedmen work much more readily on growing corn than oction and sugar, from the lupression har on cotton and sugar, from the lupression hat they can get their wages more readily from e former, but fear the latter will be exported eyend their reach for sale, and thus make their

y doubtful.
The Tribnne's correspondent, writing from The Tritonne's correspondent, writing from inteveport, La, says: Large numbers of guerillas are infecting the region south and west of surshall, Texas. Some of them were men of cealth before the war. One of them was anght and Lung recently, The authorides are dermined to purene a vigorous policy. Many politicians are talking about the formation of a separate State in West Louisiana, with the hafalaya as the castern boundary. A meetig has been held at Shreveport with the view of encourage capitalists to visit that region and evictop its resources.

velop its resources.

Important correspondence between Kirby ulth and shelby and another Conferste dignity, who simply signs a dash to his letters, we been discovered. Kirby Smith, Price, elby and others, some of them men of politilyreminence, had formed a scheme of separatly from the eastern rebel States after the establishment of the Confederacy, and forming a trans Mississippi Confederacy on their for account. This was to induce West Louans and Arkaneas to leave. Alliance was An account. This was to induce West Lou-land and Arkaneas to leave. Alliance was en to be formed with France, and Kirby mith's Confederacy once recognized by that ower, they were, in the event of the Unionists ower, they were, in the event of the Unionists ower, they tree in in great strength, to join the trans Mischselpi Confederacy with Mexico, brow themselves under French protection, each for Maximilian, and extend his empire

throw themselves under French protection, fight for Maximilian, and extend his empire over the States named.

After Price's deleat in Mobile, the original idea was abandoned, and another scheme laid to go to Texas and assist the Imperialists of Mexico to accupy and hold that State, but the complete overthrow of the rebellion in the easy, and the surrender of Smith'a own army against his orders, seem to have frustrated that pian.

At 9 o'clock this morning the iron-clad ocean frigate Dunder-terg was successfully launched. Not less than 15,000 people witnessed the spectacle. No accident whatever occurred. It was found when she was in the water ohe only drew 15 feet of water, 13 feet amidships and 9 feet 6 inches forward, a draft much less than was anticipated by many, though about the shape Mr. Webb Intended. Within six months she will be ready to make her 15 knots an hour and bld definance to the world in arms.

Ber armament will consist of four 15-inch Rocman and from twelve to fourteen 11 luch Dahlgren guns. She is the embodiment of the ideal of the famous ship-builder Webb. Her pian is original. She will be a floating fortification, her casemate, which is roomy, being pierced for twenty-one guns. The sides are three feet in thickness, and iron-clad four and a half luches. The ram is not fastened to the bow, but is the bow of the ship heelf.

The Commercial's special save. Attorney General Speci's opinion upon the claims for the cotton captured by Sherman in Savannah is published. He decides that all the cotton captured by the military forces in Insurrectionary district is captured property within the mean

from April 26, 1865.

A friend of Gov Perry, and by his anthority, has cansed the publication of a card, in which he says three days before the meeting at Greenville, 8. C., Gov. Perry was appointed Provisional Governor; that the latter was not only at the time not aware of his appointment, but had not the remotest idea ench an honor was to be conferred on him. The purpose of Gov. P. in his address, the writer easy, was to show the people of the State the great mistake of secoding, the runious consequences to their beloved State, the degredation to which they had reduced her, and boldly declaring that they had no cause for secoding, and were in no danger from the election of Mr. Liucola. Another writer easy that it is not true, as related in some of the papers, that the Governor feels personally any humiliation in coming back into the Union, for he had no agency in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat be had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, hat he had no eaper in going out of the Union, had not true, ha the old phrase, "beg your pardon," oftener than any other man in America,

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865,

A distinguished citizen of Kentucky re-

We have seen the strange objection nrged in

the Amendment, would be voting upon mat-

ters affecting the interests of other States. Cer-

tainly she would be voting to affect the interests

expressly anthorizes her to do so. No

ever be adopted without each State's voting

nuch matters tonehing the interests of

been adopted and others no doubt will be here-

after if the Republic shall stand. It is a definite

rovision of the Constitution, that, in the adop-

ion or rejection of amendments of itself, every

State shall vote for all. And no general law is

ever voted on in Congress without the delega-

rg the interests of all. Those who make the

traordinary objection we refer to would sub

vert the whole theory of our Constitution and

the whole practice under it, making ail the

Su tes a mere congeries of sovereigntles with no

ommon Constitution and no common Con

gress. The absurdity of their position is mon-

could a vote of Kentucky for the amendment

practically affect other States when it is notori-

be no slavery, even in name, in any State ex-

The objectors acknowledge, at least ever

ther day, that slavery in Kentucky is ntterly

worthless, but they want the State to abolish it

rare and beantiful idea judged. The Ken-

or exclude anything authorized, as the amend-

ment in question is, by the Constitution of the

United States, for the latter Constitution is of

course paramount to any and all State Consti-

tutions. And surely it is not supposable that

any man, with even tenth rate Intelligence, can

lended to superscde and annui a provision of

ander our State Constitution. The convention,

s, ot on the continent, the only supporter of an

nstitution odions to the whole world, and all

slightest advantage, immediate or remote, from

Without any other aid from Keutneky than

caunot make too great haste. With the strange-

Kenincky is not ready, she will be left

three years, Georgia, Alahama, Louisiana, Mis

smallest. Her proud name will be gone for-

and her strength. She will be deserted by her

desolate or pestilential region. She will be the

wild flowers cover the prairies, will be smitten

Oh Kentnekians, will ve not avert such

they did a few mouths ago. But what man,

possessing the ordinary feelings of humanity

sickened the atmosphere during the war.

wouldn't rather get no news at all than such as

The rebel officer who lately exchanged

for a lnnch of bread and butter made a sharp

hargain. No donht the bread and butter did

original secession ordinance of Virginia

by a black frost!

pride?

altered state of the country, a new race for

which framed it, so tied no slavery as to make

cky Constitution does not nor can it preclude

pursuance of her own Constitution. That's

cept herseli?

ons if not unparalleled. And, after aii, how

that, at the time of her voting, there will

tion from each State voting on matters affect.

Some Constitutional amendments have

of other States, but only as the Constitution

QUESTION THAT DESERVES ATTENTION. The Louisville Johrnal thinks that whenever an amend ment of the Constitution is proposed to a state, the alternative is, adopt it or fight.

Louisville Democrat.

See how the opponents of the Constitutional

ther gentleman, "I am exasperated; I hate the administration and all connected with it. and I will oppose the amendment if only to nendment evade the question that is of so w my loathing and my independence." And ich practical importance for the people of Kenthis, if the truth were known, would be found cky to understand as to the course they into be the real motive of a very large portion nd to rursne in case they should obtain a maof the anti-amendment party. They know very ity in the next Legislature against the prowell that the defeat of the amendment would sed amendment. They will not say whether, ofit neither themselves nor anybody the contingency mentioned, they will back e; they know that it would be a positive wn from their position or whether they will jnry to the whoic population of Kentneky, sist the national government in causing the seeping alive agitation and turmoii and strife nstitution to be obeyed in all the States. renerally throughout the State for an indefiher will give the people no light upon the te period; but they are resolved to oppose it bject. They studiously evade it, dodge the canse they are in a hitter rage at the estion. They are mum. They boast that inctionaries at the head of the Government, ev will have a majority in the next Legisiand want to make an exhibition of their pluck. re. Then the question of surrendering their A part of those who are not actuated by this esition of opposition to the government gnoble motive are actuated by the still igwhich they have assumed, or of maintaining that obier one of a desire to gratify their amsition by force, will come directly and immehition for office at the expense of the public ately before them, and they will be compelled good. Pure patriots are they all. o adopt one of the two courses. There is no lo not say nor do we believe that the cape from it. They may wriggle and twist whole of the anti-amendment men are governed s much as they please, the stern facts of the such nuworthy considerations, but we are see will steadily confront them at every turn, re that very many of them are, and, that a and they will be obliged to act whether they portion of the rest are under the influence of wish to or not. There is, there can be no alprejudices that should have died out in native. They must back down or fight. their bosoms long ago. Still there are in the And yet they refuse to say which they will do. anti-amendment party a considerable number is it safe to commit the destinies of the State to men whom we highly value, good and patmen who thus persistently refuse upon a great lotic men with whom we agree in regard to ractical question, a question that deeply connearly all other measures, and we shall not perrns every man, woman, and child in Kenmit ourselves to be alienated from them on acneky, to give the slightest ciue as to the course ount of their policy in regard to the amendev design to take? ent, however much we may regret that they What is the position of their candidates for have not taken a different view of an impor-

the Legislature npon this question? What position do their candidates for Congress take reference to it? Will they speak out and et the people know? Their organ here does not answer. Do they dare satisfy the just denands of the people for information upon a vital point? Have they courage to speak ont? Do they intend to plunge the State Into the rortex of civil war, in case they get control of the next Legislature, without letting the people know anything of it beforehand? Or do they tend, after making a great binster about State rights and abolition and all that, to snrender those "rights" and turn "abolitionists?" s that the game of humbng they are playing? Do all their harangues mean no more than

While on this subject we may as well notice nother quibble which the Democrat of this ly has put forth to blind the people and mysfy what nobody can fall to comprehend who wishes to know the truth. We clip the followng elegant passage from a recent issue of that

With due respect to General Biair's opinion helber the flat has gone forth or not, or where went to, the question of the Constitutional mendment le not settled. It requires two or aree more States to pass it. It is "not settled" because "it requires two

three more States to pass it," we are told, and the idea is sought to be conveyed that i ere may be some doubt whether the States that have not yet voted upon the amendment will ratify it. There is no room for any such lonbt. The three non-slaveholding States hat have not yet adopted the amendment are lowa, California, and Oregon. There is but one event that can prevent lts ratification by Legislatures of those States-and that is their failure to meet. If they never meet, manestly they will never ratify the amendment! That's the only way it can be defeated in any one of them. The amendment has been adopted by twenty-

ree States, the last one adopting it being New suppose that the Keutncky Constitution was Hampshire. The vote was had on the 29thoth uit., and was almost numimous. The rat- the Federal Constitution. And just think how cation by Iowa, California, and Oregon will long we should have to wait to abolish slavery make twenty-six States. As there are thirtysix States now in the Union, it will take twentyseven—three-fourths—to make the amendment | the abolishment of the institution by our part of the Constitution. Kentucky State impossible in less than eight years will make the twenty-seventh. Now, after the commencement of earnest action without Kentneky, is there any doubt upon the measure. And so, if these wise that one more State can be found to ratify it? men or wiseacres can have their way, Not the slightest. Gevernor Perry, of South | we shall, for the gratification of their spleen or Carolina, informed the President of the United | their absurd aspirations, keep Kentneky a States but a few days since that he had no doubt slave State nominally and legally at least eight whatever that South Carolina would be fully vears after the ordaining of the institut represented in the next Congress; that she would, by the 1st of December, have a free Con- shall have Kentucky, in name, the solitary slave stitution, and would have ratified the amendment. South Carolina will thus make the wenty-seventh State adopting the amendment, this without the least possibility of deriving the ard secure the final triumph of the measure, without the concurrence of Keutneky or of any her anomalous position, a position in which she other State. South Carolina has had her eyes | will be pointed at, hissed at, langhed at, scorned, pened very wide. They were very firmly shut and shunned by mankind. before the war, and the twitch requisite to open | Look at the men who support the amendment them was so vigorous as to stretch their covering and at those who oppose it. See how, as o its nimost capacity. Hence she sees clearly masses, they compare or contrast with each now. She will adopt the Amendment, and other, Mark on which side the vastly greater wesibly-oh, is that humiliation in reserve for part of the unquestionable patriotism of the ne?-possibly lead conservative, Union-loving State is and on which side the far greater part old Kentucky in the new race for national re- of the nequestionable disloyalty. A distin generation and progress! Will Kentncky con- guished candidate for Congress tells us that he nt to be beaten by South Carolina in such a | will get every Union vote in a county named by race as that? Will she humbly follow, will bim, and at least nine-tenths of the Union votes the be forced reductantly to follow the banner | in all the other countles of his district. And so it State of secession in the work of removing the is throughout the State or very nearly so. The disturbing element of our nationality from the | newspaper leader of the anti-amendment party, and? Will she permit a handful of politicians if his teachings and preachings and beseechings bring this disgrace upon her? Will she not had been listened to and heeded two years ago, rather place berself proudly in the van and beck- | would have caused the Union armies to be de n to her sister States in the South to come on. nied either another man or another dollar, and at she is ahead? Will she not set them the the Union itself thus left to the tender mercies while example. Will she be a laggard in this or the untender wrath and vengeance of the era of re nuion? Will she try to go back ward | rebel hosts, then finshed with the confident when all the rest of the world is moving hope and expectation of triumph. All the reborward? Will she move with downward head, e.s and robel sympathizers in the State, all and whine and snap and snarl like a mad known and notoriously disloyal persons, go with ceast, and seek the darkness, seek the old dens this most unpatriotic leader in his hitter opposiand caves of the past, instead of coming out | tion to the amendment, while an overwhelming into the broad snn-light of day and bounding | majority of the time Union men go warmly for along with bnoyant heart and smiling counte- the amendment. The merits of the respective nance with the rushing, tumnituous throngs that sides may surely be inferred from the merits are sweeping on to the high and glorious des- of their respective supporters. And is this a inles awaiting them in the future? We think not.
Up, Kentucky, up. The world moves. It will will do? Would not hesitate as to what she on be girdled with telegraphic wires and light | circumstances now existing, be "the very erwill dash round it "in forty minutes." The old rer of the moon?" Is Kentucky too blind to regime passes away. A new one is here. It is see a light that gleams like a call of fire upon orning. The darkness that was felt is gone. ber naked eye? is gloom and its horrors have ceased to appall The birds are caroling, the fogs and the her large contribution to the armies in the war,

hets and the owis are disappearing. The air is slavery has in fact and in name vanished from el stic and bracing, and it is filled with the the whole South with the exception of her own trange and varied, with the low yet thrill- soil, and without any aid from her, if her aid be ing sounds of a mighty stir. It is the dawn of withheld, it will very soon vanish from her soil. the new epoch. It is the beginning of our po- And she had better prepare herself for the comtical millennium. It is the moment when the ing condition of things as soon as possible. She Republic, radiant with new giories, with hirty-six stars in her diadem, and ong with nuwonted strength, emerges the goal of prosperity and supremacy begins. om the fiery furnace into which she was com- All the States around us are leaping forth for lled to enter, but whose flames were not peritted to singe her garments, because the di-

ine form of Liberty walked with and protected er from their power. Kentuckians, vote down retrogression, siavery litation, demagoguelsm, vote down the old even of secession, antagonism to the Governent, commercial stagnation, and agricultural light, by voting up the Constitutional Amendeent and the Constitution itself, the Union, the est of the States, she will find herself one of the aws, peace, order, progress, fraternity-vote

PUBLIC LAND OPERATIONS .- Three thousand ree hundred and filty-one acres were last month (June) taken up for actual settlement. it Brownsville, Nebraska, under the homestead law. A connected map has just been received at the General Land Office, showing, in 1865, the progress of the public surveys in Kansas and Nebraska, Indicating also the tiers of townships intended to be subdivisionally surveyed along the proposed lines of the Pacific railroad coutes: also, along the Butterfield overland nail and express ronte. These suggested snbdivisional and other surveys will sweep along vestward, a distance of some seventy miles in the northern part of Kansas, and an equal distance in the Southern part of Nebraska

FA resolution was offered at the General secciation of Congregational Ministers, held Westfield, deciaring the use of tobacco a sin, is manufacture a sin, and of course all who use, manufacture, or vend it, sinners. The atempt to pass the resolve ended in smoke.

It is stated that, beyond all dispute, the If John Bull isn't scared, he talks and grapahoe Indians, whilst receiving with their acts very much as others do when they are cared. Behave yourself hereafter, John, and left hands the bounties of our Government have een neing the tomahawk upon our people with all may be well with yon. We suppose that President Johnson hears

FFA dispatch from New Orleans says that the rebel portion of the Cherokee nation is on the point of starvation.

The magnificent State of Texas is des tly had a conversation with an anti amendlned to receive a vast immigration within the ment man. He reasoned with him candidly, next few years. Her fertile fields were scarcely and, receiving no reply to his reasonings, finaltonehed by the ravages of the recent war, and ly asked him directly why he intended voting against the amendment. "Because," said the they now present the most flattering induce ments to men of enterprise in all portions of the country. Farmers, mechanics, capitalists, and nembers of all the professions, are there offer ed a splendid field for investing judustry and lent. After a great war, a country is apt to cap forward with a new and more vigorous impetus than ever, and Texas, having sustained comparatively little injury from the recent strife, is preparing for rapid and marvelous strides in the pathway of wealth and greatness. An empire within herself, she is destined, w think to take the lead of her sister Southern tates. All the advantages which nature could bestow have been bounteously conferred upon her. In 1850, in the United States Senate the iliustrious Thomas H. Benton described Texas as follows:

She covers sixteen degrees of latitude and fourteen of longitude. She extends from twenty-six to forty-two degrees of north latitude, and from nlnety-six to one hundred and ten west longitude; that is to say, from four degrees sonth of New Orleans to near four degrees north of St. Louis, and from the longitude of Western Missouri to the summit of the Rocky Monatalas. Her sontheast corner is in the mouth of the Rio Grande, region of perpetual flowers. Her northwest corner is near the Scuth Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, region of eternal enow. She has a gulf frontier of near a thousand miles; a river frontier on the Rio Grade of two thousand miles; an indisputable river frontier of a thousand miles an indisputable river frontier of a thousand miles on the Arkansas; about five hundred more on the Red river; nearly another five hundred on the Sabine frontier, and an inland frontier of three hundred miles more between the Red river and the Arkansas. She has a circumference of above five thousand miles, and a superficial content of three hundred and fifty thousand square miles. She is large enough to make seven She covers sixteen degrees of latitude and miles. She is large enough to make seven States of the first class, and ought for her own welfare, as well as that of the other States, to be reduced to a reasonable size. The prope time for the reduction was the time of her admission into the Union (1844-45), and I proarions quarters, that Kentucky, by voting for posed it at that time—proposed the reduction and the settlement of all questions with her before she was admitted. That proposition was overruled. She was admitted as a state with er questions of extent, boundary, public s. cebts. and Indians unsettled: and were not to be settled afterward except upon her

We

The rising generation will not clapse before amendment of the Constitution could the magnificent area now embraced by Texas will constitute, as Mr. Benton said, "seven States of the first class," and their annual contribution to the life and vigor of the nation will exceed that of all her Sonthern sisters hereofore.

General Rousseau says the Democrat is great on logic. The General is not so great on that, but he is great on neutrality—both sides.

So are you 'great on neutrality-both sides.' Your name, as a member of the Central Union Committee of Kentucky, was affixed to th original manifesto in favor of the maintenance of the neutrality of Kentucky. If your name, as you have alleged, was appended to the docunient by another person in your behalf, you at cast suffered the matter to stand for more than year-suffered it in fact to stand till long after the time when you made up your mind to say, "the Union train is npon the wrong track; here's a good place to get off." Thus for all that long period you silently saw the influence of your great name, vonr vast name, your treudous name, working in favor of Kentneky utrality. But, since then, you have taken as onent occasion as von conid to sneer at and pudlate and denounce that idea of Kentncky cutrality which you or your name aided so much to establish.

Is It not true, then, that you are great on entrality-both sides? Some of the papers have already ceased

alling President Johnson "His Execilency," and now style him "His Accidency." But neither the vote of the people that elected him ice-President nor the assassination that made him President was an accident. The war is at an end. Its consequences

vill last while the world endures.

THE BEST AND SAFEST STIMULANT. - The R. found in ordinary tonics and stomach bitters the present day. They are made from son and fresh material; nothing that is not entire wholesome and healthy enters into the sition of them.

1924 d jy24 dl&wl

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

During the past week the loans and discounts he been very liberal at the established rate of per cent, The supply of currency continues ample, with indica ons of an increase in the volume by the issue of certifiates of indebtedness by the Government, and the ine of National Bank notes, which serves to keep up the already inflated currency. Exchange has continued at par to 1.10 premium, with

hat the Secretary of the Treasury may sell off a portion f the gold in the Government vaults if it shall be cined expedient to circumvent the bulls and prevent too rapid rise in price.

The finctuations of gold in the past week have been

follows: Opening on Mouday at 143, advancing to 3°s on Theeday, with a further advance on Thursday 143%, and closing to-day at 143%. The Boston banks have made arrangements to deposi

\$10,000,000 in the United States Treasury, and receive 5 & ter eent certificates therefor, psyable after thirty days in legal-tender notes. Similar arrangements have been made with the New York banks for temporary

oans.
The official debt of the United States on the 31st of May was Other securities convertible into gold-bearing bonds

other recurring convertible may gonerous in some searly double this amount. The amount of logal tender notes, exclusive of national bank bills, was given at \$659,160,560, including \$433,100,560 in greenbacks \$50,856,300 in "fives," and \$175,143,800 in compound interest nites. The whole debt will probably exceed three thepsand million dollars, of which five hundred million should be reduced before it bears interest.

The Bankers' Magazine for July centains a summary of the quarterly reports of all the National Banks in the United States, showing the returns of each State. We elect the following table, showing the various items bilities and assets of the National Banks of the city o w York, compared with those of the whole country, April 1, 1865: Liabilities, N. Y. City, Other Places, Capital 829,649,000 \$185,677,023;

\$28,649,000 \$185,677.023 \$215,294,032 \$215,294,032 \$215,494,519 \$25,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$20,075,856 \$21,010,31 \$21,0 Total liabilitles, \$139,436,489 \$632,077,450 \$6771.514.046 Due from N. B'ks bue from other Bs . S. bonds, etc. . (iils of other b'ks 15,982,456 2 957,500 8,716,362 41,729,150 566,262 2,347,187 26,651,121 1,064,679 60,311 13,69%,544 88,606,743 18,899,275 235,890,800 13,144,109 4,312,474 86,348,145 other lawful m'y 26.
Other ltems...... 1. 863,767 931,978 Total assets....\$139,437,499 \$583,077.450 \$771,514,989

The banks of our State are are in a very sound condi-

tile start. The signal is about to sound. If The semi-annual statement of the Kentucky banks, State and National, ending June 30th, exhibits a hnadred miles behind, and will not onne and discounts..... attain, during the century, to what may and should be her destiny. In two or The circulation of the National banks amount to \$579,400, while that of the seven State banks is \$927,119, for the redemption of which they hold \$4,327,385, specie. The National banks having no specie, the detailed in another column. The State best, \$6 30,46 50, Louisville make, best, \$6 30,66 50, Louisville make, be sissippi, Tennessee, Missonri, Arkansas, North arolina, and other States, will be immeasurabiy before her. From being one of the gream ever. She will by degrees, and by very rapid ones, even if not at once, be shorn of her giory The New York bank statement for the week ending population, who will flee from her as from a

egal Tenders..... Biack Hole" of the Union, All the myriad flowers of prosperity that now cover her as the The bank statement for the week, as compared with e preceding returns, shows an increase of \$2,743,107 ioans and discounts, \$1.299,347 in specie, \$249,171 in rculation, \$2,221,278 in net deposits, and a decrease doom from the State of your love and your \$2,465,062 in legal-tenders.

The following is the weekly statement of the Phila elphia banks, made np to the 18th: A great many people seem to be dissatis-ded because they don't get as stirring news as

The following is the weekly state ment of the condiion of the banks of Boston ending July 18th: him some good, but the ordinance never did any good to any body.

dales 43/c, and Hope Mills 38c. Prints are higher.
Standards range from 25@33/c, and morrimacs 25@32c;
the quotations in New York range at 30@33c; ginghama Bank of Louisiana.... Louisiana State Bank. Bank of New Orleans. Creccent City Bank... Merchants' Bank... Union Bank.... 31@33c, and delaines 31@35c. There has been a good The imports into New York for the part week have been hearly one million dollars larger than for the previous week, and are nearly as large as for the Chrosponding week of last year. for some of the leading articles:

otal for the week... \$3.251,131 \$6,923 437 \$3.647,13 ...\$96,453,789 \$186,801,907 \$85,904,18 The exports of specie for the week have been \$234,346 hich, added to previous exports, make the total since January 1, 1865, to bave been \$13,314,060. The rece at the New York Custom-house for the part week were \$21,243,449, and at the Sub-Treasury \$33,213,344, and the payment for the same time amounted to \$34,213,957, leaving a inlance of \$48,420,270, being an increase durts are \$2.643.045 in coin.

g the week of \$8,999,872. Included in the custom The following important letter in regard to the pur haves of colton and Southern products has been re cived from the Secretary of the Treasury: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1965.

: In reply to conrinquiries of the 5th inst, the for general rules, adopted by the department are neited in necessary cases to officers of the custom ing general rules, automatical in control of June 18th grant filer stated; lere stated is proclamation of June 18th grant over the 8th grant stated in the state of purchased products, and it would be stated in the state of the

where any such amounts collected by you on and after ne 25th last.

These rules will be transmitted to the Surveyor of These rules will be transmitted to the Surveyor of Customs at Louisville to culde bis action.

Respectfully, H. MCCULLOCH,

Respectfully, H. MCCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To John B. Smith, President of the Board of Trade,

Louisville, Ky,

It is to be beped that from the above emphatic, posi-

lve, and explicit instructions there will be longer any complaints heard as to the action of the Collector of this ort in regard to this subject. There can be no misun landing, unless willful of these instructions. Recent developments have proven that immens ude have been perpetrated by the illicit distillation whisky in the United States and smuggling from the Brilish Provinces to such an extent as to doprive the Government of an enormous amount of revenue, in 1860 the quantity of distilled liquous in the United States amounted to 58,003,988 gallons, divided as follows: New England States.....

Aggregate in the United States The present consumption is fully as great as in 1860 and if the tax \$3 \$\mathcal{B}\$ gallon was callected, the revenue derived would amount to \$176,005,976. It is stated that not one-tenth of this amount is actually collected from

York collected proof showing the quantity of whisky, in the country ou the let of July was but little less than on the let of July was but little less than the during the same period was not less than thirty illion gallons, which should have yielded a reof Sele.000,000, instead of which sum less than & unwards of 200 illicit stills in operation-add to this the

stills in the other States and it readily occurs to every one how much whisky they can fraudulently throw npon the market.

The product of this illicit distillation and the amug ling from the British Provinces very nearly equal the entire consumption in the United States.

The circular from Jay Cooke upon the National Joht

s very generally regarded as a finuscial mistake, inded to subserve a political as well as a temporary the argument theseln set forth as one directly tending to concentrate the debt into a few hands, and mak the national banking system a controlling political power. In a few years, under its teachings, the great bulk of the evidencees of public delta, as well as the real estate of the country, would pass into the hands of comarstively few individuals, and thus political rev would be induced and a repudiation party fostered. It was by the abuse of a controlling power in property that the wars of the Reformation and the French Revolution were brught about. The Roman Church was a dominanl party because of the wealth it had amassed, and the nonopoly of preperty enjoyed by the French noblessed to popular tumnit. It is so at the present day to a great extent in the case of the nobility of Great Britain and it will probably ultimately lead to a revolure. If a monopoly of property fell into the hands of any high class here it would be certain to provoke oppo-sition, which would assume the shape it has already done in other countries, and the progress of the revo

on would be far more rapid.
"But while we believe that Mr. Chas Mr. Jay Cooke, entertains the project of carrying th reason to suppose that Mr. McCulloch countenances no such project, and that the Chase faction will be discon-selted in their schomes. Mr. Jay Cooke has very erro-ucously argued that national debt is a national blessing, eress it is a navional curse, and the sooner it is paid off the better, for it is not in the genius of the Am pecple to carry such a burden as we have now to sup-port forever. To do much toward improving our finances is at present impossible, for the Government expendiares are still exceeding its income nearly as much pe day as they ever did, and although some are unthinking enough to demand a reduction of the currency, with a view, we suppose, to its appreciation, it cannot at pres-ent be done; and if it was it would have no material in-

fluence upon the price of gold," New Orleans, as well as from ports up the Tennessee river. The shipments of bagging and rope have been very heavy, the week's exports amounting to upwards of 3,000 pieces and colls.

The stock of provisions is greatly reduced, and the

empty of breadstuffs very limited—in other departments there is a fair average of supplies. The rate of freight to New Orleans Friday was 600 \$\mathbb{H}\$ 100. Skeene & Co., manufacturers, shipped to-day to Memphis 100 bbis K ntucky petroleum.

The new wheat now arriving, mostly Mediterr

growing tobacco crops are rather discouraging. The yield will be far below that of last year, especially so in i.e Southern part of our own State and in the Clarks ville, Tenn, region, where, it is reported, the yield will not much exceed half of last year's crop. Tedd county, n this State, will barely give, under the most favorable uspicer, two-thirds of the yield of last year. In North en Kentucky it has been much damaged by grashopers. Many farmers have re-planted several times. The hot dry weather has done great damage to the

towing crop.
The following awards were made on Wednesday by Major Symonds, C. S. U. S.: sjoe Symonda, C. S. C. S.:

PRIME MESS PORK.
WIlliamson & Talbott, 1,000 bbla at \$21 50.
Clay & Jones, Lexington, Ky. 300 bbls at \$25 00.
Pyttit & Smith, 500 bbla at \$20 04.
Wm. Grub. 40. bbls at \$20 04.
Wm. Sawon, 500 bbla at \$26 09.

MESO FORE,
Clay & Jones, Lexinston, Ky. 1,050 bbls at \$27 00,
D. Ricketts & Co., 475 bbls at \$27 90,
F. Leib, 1,399 bbls at \$38 90,
J. Feter & Co., 355 bbls at \$35 00,
Total—3,330 bbls mees, and 2,700 bbls prime mess,
ork.

BACON. W. Rawson, 50,000 Posclear rib sides at \$18 75. Keyt, Blockmore & Co., 50,000 lbs shoulders at 1 J. Peter & Co., 2,000 bbls at \$7 75.

T. R. Biggs & Co , 120,000 lbs at 14 kie. The westher since our last has been very cool and loasant, owing to frequent rains, which begun on Sunlay, and have continued at intervals nearly every day. on yesterday the weather was hot and sultry, with the

on centrally us weather when a said with a good broaze prevailing, and in the evening quite a heavy shower of rain fell. To-day has been hot, with heavy clouds lowering, indicating more rain, the thermemeter ranging about 85 to 86, bout 36 to 26,
Alconol—We quote at \$4 15@4 55,
Bagging ann Rore—We note sales during f 650 pieces choice at 21%@23c, and 1,000 do for Mobile

and other points at private terms, and 1,225 coils maebine made at 11%@12c, mostly at 11%@12c. Bali wine 22@34 % h.
BROOMCOAN—We quote at \$15@17 50 % 100 bs.
COTTON—Sales of 13 bales low ordinary Tennescee at
3°c; 14 bales inferior at 39c; 36 bales low ordinary at 33c;

and 3 bales low ordinary at 36c.
Cotton Yarns, &c.—Sales of Tenn at 36@37c; and Kentucky, No.500, at 35c; other numbers at 3c less, Choice batting 38@40c, Candlewick 65@30c

COAL_Best Pittsburg is retailing at 29c delivered, Pomeroy 24c, and to boats 23c for the latter.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green apples \$3 50@6. Choice butter 27@3%, in boxes and firkins 23@35c. Becawax buying at 30@35c. Choice Western reserve in lots 15c, small sales at 15%c, dairy choice at 31@34c, and 16c for small lots, sill strength of the choice of

seng buying at 65@75c. Beans nominal at \$1 20 for white. Onions \$4 to dealers. Small sales at \$4 25 per corn Meal.—We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bolted at \$1 35@1 40.

CANDLES—City manufactures are selling 13 oz star at 21e with a discount; light weights 19,320c. Taluw 14@15c.

uw 14@15c. Coorreass—Flour barrels, machine made, 50@55c. fam tierees 85c, half do 85c. Oil barrels \$2. Pork barrels \$1 50. Whiskey barrels \$1 85. Lard kegs 75@ 5c. Tierces \$1 60. CANDIES-We quote assorted at 30c and French at Dry Goods-The market continues buoyant, and

prices have again advanced, chiefly in cotton goods, though weolen fahries are active and the tendency is upward. There is some appearance of speculation, and nothing will serve to check it but some financial convolution. Those who have relied upon the reports of these million belos of section in the South will be seen. valsion. Those who have relied upon the reports of common leaf at \$9@9 90, 14 at \$10@10 50, 10 at \$11@ three million bales of cotton in the South will be surprised at the course the trade is taking. Large quantities of Georgia sheetings are coming into our market, and efforts are being directed to establish a large trade in these code. Two were large manufactures are large trade of the second o prised at the course the war are coming into our market, and efforts are being directed to establish a large trade here in these goods. Two very large manufacturers from that State have been in our city for some time arranging matters for this purpose. Great Western brown sheetings have advanced to 36, at which rate they have been steadily sold in considerable quantities. During the mark Georgia sheetings, % and %, were offered at the price bid on 19 hbds. Sales of 1 khd with rejection of prices bid on 19 hbds. Sales of 1 khd steeps at \$155, 3 trash at \$5 0043 26, 38 trashy lugs at \$2000 27, 1 at \$25 75, 1 at sheetings have advanced to 35c, at which rate they have been steadily sold in considerable quantities. During the week Georgia aheetings, % and 75, were offered as at 28-630-95c. Standard Eastern brown sheetings have advanced to 35c; bleeched do N. Y. Mills, 47%c; Lens-

Continue Sestep. 31
Chilorate Pictase 45
Cochicucal, Hond 40
pp. Satte. 10and. 40
Linim. Arabic, select. 70
Linim. 100
Linim. 1

Frour.—The stock is very light, and prices have ver sterially advanced since our last. The dema om takers and the city trade continues good, wi ders from Nashville: superfine \$7, plain extra at i ots, extra funlly at \$9 in loss, with sales of \$,000 bhis solid Covernment at \$7 75 for plain extra, and 475 in loss it \$25@8 50 for extra family during the week. 17 75, 5 good to fine at \$19@19 75, 2 at \$29@19 50, 1 at \$20, 1 at \$21 75, 2 at \$58 26, 1 at \$22 50, 1 at \$24 75. FEUITS-Ara scarce, Lemons 335 W box, No orang

n the market. Figs 40c, currants (Zante) 30c, prunes 37c is tes 25@2°c, citron 3f@40c V D. M. R. raisins 87 10 syer do \$7 25 V box. or do \$7.25 \$1 box. GLASS—We quote eard rates \$210 at \$5 40 \$5 75, 10x12 \$5 75@6. and 12x15 at \$7 20, from which a discount

f 15 \$\text{\$\psi\$ cout is made in lots.} \\
Gerin._\text{Wheat is scarce.} \text{We hear of contracts being the for new red at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$\$, at which rate some 5,000.} nushels' have been taken. Prime white commands 1 40@1 55; sales to-day of 300 bushels prime white at 81 50: some holders are arking \$1 60 Corn la for week were scarce at 70/2/75c, with considerable nt to-day they are offered at 40c for new on fut detivery, and a sale of 500 bushels at 50c; old oats are held at 60c. A sale of 100 bushels barley mait was made

from store at \$1 45. Rye is nominal, GROCERIES—The advance in gold has given a firm tone to the market, and sales have been active all the week. We quote Rio coffee, inferior, at 29 kg good at 30%@31c, in lots, and 30@33%e for strictly prime, with sales of 350 bags at quotations. Cubs super, counten to-choice, 14@15c. Porto Rico 16@16%e, ordf-nary Louisiana 15%c, and prime 17c, and sales of 10 blids clarified at 15c to the trade; hard standard \$1@21%c; yellow sugar, in barrels, at 17%@1%c, as to quality. Coffee sugars at 12@19%c, with sales f 76 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico, and 650 bhis hard of and and yellow. Carolina rice 11%313%. East-oru sirupa take a wide range; 95e331 25 for low grades, and \$1 50@1 65 for choice, in kegs. Wgallon.

HEMP-But tittle doing, though there exists a stead lemand for manufacturing purposes and ship note Kentucky undressed at \$125@150 W ton op in the State is reported light, and of poor quality, cling over-rotted.

11inns-We quote green at 5@5%c, dry salted at 9@ c, and flint at 12c.

11ay - We note sales baled timothy, inferior, at \$13@

leose hay \$15@16 W ton. 11018—New Eastern 25@30e; old do 15c.
120N AND STEEL—Pig iron \$50@45 \$7 ton. Stone coal par iron 4% @5e; charcoal bar 5@5%c, as to quality. Other sizes at corresponding rates. Coopers' hoop 5@3e; sheet ron 76211c; Juniata 14c; A. B. steel 11c; steel slabs 14c; teel wings 15c; nail rod sweed 15c, Castings—grate are and ordinary 9c, Pulleys 10c.

LUMPER-We quote the wholesale rates for nonlar oists, scantling, and boards \$15@17, in the raft, Pine ellingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. Pro-lar machine out do, on the raft, 34. Latha pine, \$4. Prp'ar do \$3. Dressed fleering retails for in-t-rate at 8%; second do \$75; third do ass ecmmon \$50. Weatherboarding retails, second-rate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$25. Hemlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$35. Fine shaved or sawed chingles retail at \$5 50 for first quality, and \$5 for second quality \$9 M. Poplar sbin-gles retail at \$5. Pine laths retail at \$4 50; poplar do

1 50. Lucouicz—We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 45c. Lawz and Cament-Unchanged at \$1 75@3 for hime, and \$2 75@3 \$6 bbl for hydraulic coment, and \$5 Gd for plaster.

LEATHER-We quote oak sole, city tan, at 10,343c;

bemicek soie 30@ 37c; Buffalo slaughter 33@11c; harnesse 34c; skirting 40c; eity kip-skins 75c@21 cashkins \$1 50; bridle @ dozen \$49@56; Franch calf \$42 600 3 iczen. Philadelphia calf wis 30 2 dez.
Masuractured Tonacco—Sales of 200 boxewchoice
Virginia chewing at 75c(4)31 per D: black sweet and 10s at Tue 75c; do 36s at 70 a 75c; navy pounds at 64 a 7 pounds at 70(475c; bright fine pounds \$150(4175; do bedlum do \$110(3125; do % pounds 90(3)55c; bright us and 1/s 86@95c, common pounds 65@75c; do out of ndition 35(3,60. MACKEREL-No. 1 medium hhis \$17 50-318; do half bble \$9 50 do kits \$3 50; No. 2, large bbla, \$17; do medium \$15 50; do half bbls \$8; do kits \$2 20; No. 2, large

b's, \$16; do hali do \$7 50; kits, \$20 20. box 55@60c. Sardines, quarter boxes 2 100 \$25.
halves at \$45.
Naval Stoags—Oakum, common, 13c; best American navy 146810c; North Carolina tar in bble \$126815; man-ufactured in kegs \$667.20 \$\tilde{\text{dosen}}\text{ dosen.} Turpensine \$3.25 per sallon. Holders have advanced their rates; 10ds now quoted at \$5 50037\$5 5 in lots of 100 keep Olla-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 40.31 55; No. 2 do \$1 40.31 55; coal oil 70.373c; linseed \$1 50.31 10; benzine 50.355c; lubricating 50.355c; straits \$1 60; tan-

ners' bank \$1 50 % gallon. CVYAL-Sales of shorts at 838, and shinstuff #38 #35 PAPER-Sales crown wrapping at 75c; medium de

very considerably since our last review, and the trans-retions to the Government, the local city and country trade, as well as orders from distant points, have been arge. For mess pork the awards by the Commissar Department incinded 2,700 bbls prime mess and 3,900 bhis mess; the prices and particulars are given elsewhere. We now quote mess pork at \$20 329. The opethan last week. Shoulders are now quoted at 15c, clear sides 20c, plain bans logaue as to condition; country bacon rules 1@3 less than these quotations; sugar-cured hams 20@26c; Stagg's hams at 29c, and very scarce. A cale of 3,000 fle country hams was made Filday at 15c. The saics for the work sum up 1,300 bbts mess pork on head lard at 18e; kee lard is now held at 25c, and prime

tierces at 28,424c.
Powder - We quote rife at \$10,410 50; blasting at RAGE-Cotton rage we quote at 4444 jes; soft weollen c: bard woollen le W b.

SOAR-We quote German No. 1 at 1 Mc, and No. 3 at STARCH - We quote Madison at 6 %c, with sales of 150

Wool-Barrs paring for unwashed 25c; tub-WHISEY-The man is firmer. Sales of 10 bbis raw at \$4 07, and 16 de to-day at \$3 0%; 15 bbla werper at \$4 25,00%; 15 bbla and 30 bbla of werben at \$4 25,00%. White Lead-Pure white 160, Frie 7c, lither-

TINNERS' STOCK-There is a fair der hand, with Heht at \$15; sheet Iron at 7@lle; copper at 47c; block tim at Wooden warn.

Ge; and lead at Highlio.

Tube No. 1, perdox. \$15 be
The No. 2, er dox. 13 56
Tube No. 3, p. dox. 12 06
Tube in nests 5e. 3 44
Tube in nests 5e. 3 44
Tube in nests 5e. 3 56
Churas, No. 1, per dox. 3 7544 06
Churas, No. 1, per dox. 15 66
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 14 68
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 15 68
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 16 68
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 17 68
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 17 68
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 17 68
Churas, No. 5, per dox. 18 68
Churas, N d weak but toward the close of the day manifested one improvement and more animation. Since, a steady

provement has characterized the market, and price ve been well sustained throughout notil Friday, who ecme weakness was manifested, and, as a consequence, sellers were less anxious to realize, and the rejections of bids were increased to 41 hhds out of 233 effered. Today the market presented no change other than a tess quantity effered. The sales of the week have amounted to 1,244 hbds, with rejection of prices hid en 179 hbds The operations each day are as follows: MORDAY—The market to-day was dull, and opened

weak, but toward the close showed more animation, and improved. The offerings were 151 hhds, the rejections of bids amounted to 4%, nearly one-third. We r port sales as follows: 17 hhds trashy lugs \$4:34 85, 15 factory lugs at \$6@5 75, 15 common lugs at \$6@450, 3 at \$7@7 75, 6 do heavy do at \$4@3 00, 1 common leaf at \$9.60, 11 at \$10@10 75, 12 at \$11@11 75, 6 do heavy do at \$12@12 75, 9 at \$13@13 75, 7 at \$14@14 75, 9 at \$15@ 13 78, 5 at \$16@16 75, 9 at \$17@17 75, 5 good to fine a \$18@18 78, 3 at \$19@19 75, 1 at \$20 25, 1 at \$23 4 at \$24.
Tuesday—The market improved to-day both as to

prices and the amount cold. The break amounted to 38 bhds, with the rejection of prices bid on 37 hhds. Sales 2 hhds at me at \$1 69, 3 do trash as \$8 70(\$3.90, 25 trash) lugs at \$4 15.04 95, 45 factory lugs at \$5(35 90, 20 con mon do at \$6@6 80, 8 do at \$7@7 70, 13 do heavy do at 10 75, 16 at \$17(4)1 75, 10 do heavy do at \$13(4)1 75, 12 at \$10(4) 10 75, 16 at \$17(4)1 75, 10 do heavy do at \$13(6)1 75, 12 at \$15(4)1 75, 12 at \$15(4)1 75, 12 at \$16@16 75, 11 at \$17 25@17 75, 3 good to fine at \$18@ 19 75, 4 at \$19@19 75, 4 at \$21@20 25, 3 at \$21@21 50, 1 at \$22 75, 2 at \$28 75, 1 at \$29 25, 1 hhd Daviess county cutting leaf at \$95.

WEDNESDAY-The market to-day was firm, and some

bigh prices were obtained for the finer qualities, ran ing from \$46 250,001. The break amounted to 218 hhds, with rejections of hids on 21 hhds. Prices were as follows: 2 hhds stems at \$1 10@2.64, 1 trash at \$3.90, 39 trasby lugs \$4@4 94, 29 factory do \$5@5 90, 9 commo do \$6@6 50, 10 at \$7@7 75, 8 do beavy do \$10@1 50,

stem at \$1 56, 3 frand at \$5 39.63 be, 17 common dojat \$4 10,34 95, 29 factory lugs at \$56,35 96, 17 common dojat \$66,55 90, 14 at \$76,7 90, 9 do heavy do at \$56,35 90, 7 cmmon leaf at \$96,96 95, 7 at \$10,310 56, 15 at \$11,311 75, 1 do heavy do at \$12,313 75, 13 at \$13,313 75, 13 a

der raise of 2 blade trash at \$3 50 43 75, 30 trashy lugi 24(24 20, 34 factory luge at \$6(35 90, 13 common do al 8:46 70, 5 at \$74 7 90, 13 do heavy do at \$34 9 90, 10 do nommon leaf at \$64 0 00, 10 at \$104 0 75, 2 at \$114 1 75, 5 do heavy do at \$134 2 75, 10 at \$13 354 13 75, 13 at

214 25314 75, 14 at 215315 75, 11 at 220316 75, 5 good to fin at 218318 75, 2 at 213319 25, 6 at 228323 56, 1 at 221, 1 at 222, 1 at 225 50, 1 at 342. Sattradar—We have so change to motice in the maxet other than a falling off in the efferings, the break only ket other than a name our in and one instance broad and em 15 hhde; sales of 3 hhde trash at \$2 2563 76, 11 trashp thus at \$4 3564 56, 35 factory lugs at \$5535 76, 11 trashp \$4 50, common do at \$7097 75, 7 heavy do at \$4567 75, \$6 common loaf at \$963 90, 4 do at \$100 10 50, 5 do at \$11 11 75, 6 do heavy do at \$12012 75, 7 at \$13013 75, 11 1914014 75, 9 at \$15015 75, 4 \$16016 56, 5 at \$120

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. BOTREON HOUSE—H. P. Vissman.

LOUISVELLE, July 23, 1845
The receipts of autile have been large during the present week. The demand has only been moderate for home use. The quality offered is generally good, und prices again from 15 to 25c lower per 100. Sales of choice and extra at 54,65c, first quality 43. 31.c. fair to good 31/041/4c, and common and rough from

3% 35%Ce gross weight.
Sheep—The supply is light and prices are very firm at 37, @4%c, liva weight, for good quality. No sale for com

Lambseell at 32 75/83 75 W head. Here in good supply but held very firm by owner [16,411%c for the best, and \$40.00 for common stock. BECKIPTS.

0000 100 A AFERENE EFE 100 ATA

THE STATE OF THE S

dation, its of the First National Bank are included

and rather lower. For Maryland more is no domaind and no transactions.

Kentucky—Sales of 100 hids ordinary and good ordinary heavy: Clarkeville as "by groads, 100 hids then medium and ordinary nanova as 20 greats; 13 hids of the save crop, of which I hid was refuled, and II hids medium and flue heavy at 18 grounds and 25 hids ordinary, very leafy, at 5 grounds and 35 hids ordinary, were leafy at 5 grounds and 35 hids ordinary, were leafy at 5 grounds and 35 hids ordinary.

Stocks July 1..53 960 257 2.031 4,984 1,200 Seed leaf. Stocks in first hands 2.3% cases; sales mand 3f cases filters at 5 5,036 5 ground; and 40 cases now connecticut good and line winspare at 25 ground. CARL FOURS. WIDAW, & SON.

MARRIED. On the little inst., by Rev. Jes. L. Edvington, Licot.
dans, Cannotte of the 18th Kentuck
dans, believing a measty, to also storm J. Moin, of New cky.

DIED

At the residence of his father, in Lagrange Ky., July, 1865, Allyn Williams, aged twenty six years, three On the 20th inst., at five o'clock P. M. William Mouveonmen, infantson of S. S. and Nels Bush, aged two years and six months. On the morning of the 21st, CLARSON youngest come of Henry C, and Namey S, Taibett, aged one your and twenty-one days, For Sale.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Jappaneon County,

Was valued at \$30.

Given under my hand this the 12th day of July, 1795, 1925 w45 JNO. A. HAYS, J. P. J. C.

\$75,000 WORTH

Sets of Jewelry, Lockets, åc., åc., TO RE SELD FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH WITH-cut regard to value, and not to be puld for until year know what you are to receive. Our method of ceiling gives the greatest opportunity over offered for the pur-chase of good Joweny at a low price. Frinted certifi-nate. In solided cavelops, informing you what you are

829(326 50, 1 at \$81, 1 at \$34.

FRIDAY—The market to-day was raiber quiet, but prices did not most the views of sellers. The offerings

The offerings

The second of the views of sellers. The offerings

On the lith inst., by Roy L. P. Cremshaw, at the pence of John Shepherd, Captain W. W Brance of M. SETH M. MAY, all of Elizabeths On the 19th inst., at the Shelby-street M. E. Church, by the Rev. Gideon Gooch, Mr. Jones F. Main to Miss Mary L. Hunz, all of Lesisville, Ky.

Of concumption, as the morning of the lats instant at 3 o'clock. ESTRILES, infant daughter of the late Sutles and M. J. Bryant, aged ten mouths and twenty days. On Tuesday, July 19th, at 8 o'clock A. M., EDWARD, fant sen of Edward and Suphia Stokes, agod twenty-On Tuesday, the 18th inst., Jour BORREY, of inflam-nation of the brain, the only child of Bobert and Jo-man Timmons, aged eight months and citats days.

A FARM OF 90 ACRES WITH A FINE two story brick bouse and all other necessary buildings, good erchard, plenty of under, product of the control of the control

JEPPAREON COUNTY,

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, BY NOAH CARTRIGHT. Itving on the Louveille and durdstown
by MARE, about 7 years old, about 15y hands high,
almost blind, and branded with U. S. and I. G. above it,
had on when taken no an old citizene' media and a stiffbis bridle. Left hind foot white, and had on three shoes.

Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Gold Pens, Bracelets, Rings,

2000 PM 1000 P

GMERAN TOBACCO MARKET. BREMEN, July 1, 1865

On Tuesday morning, July 19th, in her sight days, or Miss Brills Wilson, the fourth daughter of irrinia, Wilson, widow of the late Benjamin Wil & Woodford county.

WARMINGTOK, July 16. The evidence in the Mary Harris murder case was concluded to day. The witness examined was a person who testified to an hypothecal mac put by the counsel on the question on in-

case put by the conneil on the question on inmotiv.

Ir. Johnson, a prominent physician of this
city, testified that the prisoner, if suffering with
dynamenortheas, and being very impressionable
at the time, she might not have given way, but
if a female were brooding over a fancied wrong,
and she new a person whom she supposed had
wronged her, an impulse might seize her.
A hysterical patient of this kind might
adopt an idea and modifiate upon it. There is
after all between hysteria and inannity no line
of demarcation. There are numerous instances
where the patients, laboring under hysteria,
have been enabled to resist the influences coming upon them. A departure from the nature,
character, and disposition is an evidence that
the mind is not in a healthy condition, in case
original hysteria may becomes case of insanity.
Senstor Massey, for the processition, testified
that he lives in Jameeville, Wisconstin, and besume acqueinted with Miss Harris about a vear
afmed, and any her frequently from that time to

hers, of Indiana, will speak for the

defence on Tuesday, when the case will be given to the jury. It seems to be the impression that the will be acquitted. Exceeded Congressman Orr, of Mississipple who took such a bold position last winter i

who took such a bold position last winter in the Confederate Congress against Joff. Davia, and in favor of peace, was to day parlomed by the President. Ex-Congressman Gorland, of Arksman, was also pardomed. Several prominent Alabamians and Georgians arrived to-day on parloning solations, each one bringing large numbers of applications. Affairs in the Interior Department are growing very lively.

Et is thought that all the heads of bureaus will be removed but Judge Elmonds, Commissioner of the General Land Office. The resignation of Commissioner of Patents Holloway has not been accepted. or have just been removed.

The Secretary has also decided that none but

regrees shall perform the ordinary labor in the repairs of the Capitol. On the whole, the new broom of the Interior Department is raising a nond but a few days ago, has already labelle or confiscation the property of sixty-four citients of that place, including that owned by the ebel General Fitzbugh Lee.

HAINFAX, July 17.

By the Alpha we have the statement of Capt.
Hert, of the lark Motor, that he searched a
day and a half for the unfortunate passogers
by the ship Wm. Nolson, the wreck of which
was scattered for miles over the water.
The saved passengers state that on Saturday,
June 15th, the Captain of the hopeless ship determined to fumine her. and for this purpose termined to unigate her, and for this purpose ordered pitch to be taken into the lower hold, and rec hat iron to be threwer into it. The pitch ignited and boiled over and set the ship on ire,

then it was impossible to save it.

The Captain and others with the cobin paseugers got in the boats of the ship, which soon urned to the waters' edge, carrying down over our hundred steerage passengers.

The scenes on board the steamer are described me being of the most heart-rending character.

Capain Hart says a ship five or six miles off from his vessel was seen by him, apparently engaged in searching for the wreck, and he thinks the saved some of the passengers from the wreck, all of whom had been three days and nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovators from the official of their injuries, but the

nights in the water.

The male cabin passengers are rapidly recovering from the effects of their injuries, but the female passengers are badly burned about the arms and legs, and are not progressing so well.

C. O. Leach, U. S. Consul at St. Johns, N.F., on route for the States, furnishes the following as to the statement of the most intelligent of the saved passengers of the ship William Nelson:

two boats, left the ship about 3 o'clock in the diemoon. Two other boats then attempted o leave, but these were lajured and swamped. ay of the saved are badly braned. The ship by Captain Hart probably saved some of passet gere on board the wreck. New York, July 17.

The steamer Havara brings Havana dates of the 12th.
The Diaro Coules the report that Capt. Page, The Diaro Coales the report that Capt. Page, of the sam Stonewall, had entered the Mexican Imperial service, and saye that he has gone to Engiand to enter the merchant service. Several of the editors of the Stonewall did go to Maxico, and others have engaged in the Spanish navy.

It is reported that the blockade runner Zephine is to encage in the size tender.

It is reported that the blockade runner Zephine is to engage in the slave trade
Monte Christo, Porte Platte, and San Domingo have been evacuated by the Spaniarda.
There were yet about three hundred soldiers at San Domingo.
Newbern advices of the 14th are racelved. The Times is ascured by the Board of Health that no mainly prevails in town.
The Commercial eff Washington special says: Gra. Howard is organizing a general intelligence office here for freedmen seeking employment, and for employes.

ment, and for employes.

Trains run regularly to Elchmond, via Alex-Mademe Berr, widow of Aaron Burr, died esturder at her residence on Washington

rose L Jordan also died yesterday at his

Ambrose L Jordan also died yesterday at his residence in this dity.

Sometylle, N. J., July 17.

A heavy storm set in here yesterday afternoon, causing the most extendive flood known in these parts eince ISIL.

Along the line of the Raritan fields of grain and meadows are completely flooded, and the damage must be unprecedentedly great. House, burne, etc., are mearly submerged, and fences and highways are completely lost to sight. At Mildlebrook a bridge was completely undermined, which caused the emashing up of a freight train on the New Jersey Central Railroad. In consequence of this, twelve 120-pecunders were precipitated into the flood, and a number of care containing cattle, these p and hops were piled into one another in ruinous confusion. Many of the animals were saved from the wreck, only to find a watery grave.

The flood at present prevents the employes from clearing away the debria, and the bridge remains impassable.

College Convention had an election of officers for the ensuing year. S. S. Packard, of New York, was elected President, and L. H. Grav, Treasurer. President Fachard is the delegate to the National Teschers' Association at Har-

Governor Oglesby addressed the convention in a stirring speech on behalf of the returned soldiers, urging some encouragement to them from these colleges to prepare them for the business of life. business of life.
The convention closes with a grand banquet at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening.

at Bryan Hall on Wednesday evening.

Finlanguage All Trains of yesterday caused a severe freshes in the Schuylkill river, causing great destruction of property. Small house on the banks of the river have been carried away. The Alma House meadows are overflowed. The trestle-work on the western side of the Chestant-street bridge is carried away. The Solyvikill canal is badly damaged. Several bridges along the Wissa-hocken have been carried off. The streets of Mangunk are flooded. Several mills are flooded, and a number of canalboats were wrecked. The track of the Morristown Railroad is under the water so that trains cannot run.

New Bausswicz, July 17.

We have been visited by a heavy freshet i feet above man water mark, but is now stowy falling again. The Diaware and Raritan canal a broken in reveral places, and several days must elapse before navigation can be resumed, The smoont of damage can't be very well estimated, but it will be considerable. Bust yarde have also suffered by the freshet.

pool, July 5, P. M - The steamer L. fayette arrived from New York early this morning at Brest, having picked up, from 8 boats, dependent to the American chip Nelson, from Antwerp for New York with 480 passen-The fate of the remainder was not

New York, July 17.

The Museum Association, with John Bouward as manager, amounced that they will immediately build and arrange a maseum on Union Square which shall equal anything in the world. Barnum's company will have a benefit Friday night at the Academy of Music.

Workmen are actively engaged removing the ruins of the late fire.

We timen are activaly engaged removing the rules of the late fins.

On Seturday there were in this port forty-nine ocean steamers, one hundred and eight chips, one hundred and twenty brigg, and seventy schooners, making a total of 36s venesies, of which 297 are foreign.

The Times calls attention to the large proportion of foreign regards and demands energy on

The Times calls attention to the large propor-tion of foreign vessels, and domande energy on the part of our merchants to place our marine where it was before the war. Gen. Hooker has promnigated his first official order is this city, assuming command of the Department of the East, relieving Gen. Dix. The order specifies the territory embodied in the department, and designates the members of his staff.

The Herald's correspondent from Montgom-Age turned. So correspondent from Montgometr, Ala., says that negroes from all quarters have flocked to Montgometry to taste the awosts of freedom. All the streets and sidewalks are covered with them. Planters are compelled to rely on those that stay at home for labor. There are some who are bound to do all in thair power to oppose the new system, and cause trouble and difficulties between the two races. The grant language of men of miselligence is that in a few years the South will have gained

saly.

Secretary McCullough is determined that the obliers and soliors shall be paid promptly and a full. A large proportion of the receipts of the Treasury troin the revenue and loans is fally devoted to that purpose. Ourtificates of ndebtedness will be relied on to make up n any distinct which was rise in dispersion of the eficits which may arise in discharging other aims till Congress provides additional sources or meeting the demands on the treasury. He Il recommend to Congress a comprehensive home for funding and ultimately discharging he public debt with as little delay and the leas

iestiph the present year.

Washington, July 17.

Admiral Smith, Chief of the Bareas of Nav. rarca and Bocks, has calculated into preliminary arrangements for giving to the city of Brooklyn certain land and advantages of a dock in consideration of the autrender to the Government of streets which run through the New York Legislature, it is believed, is necessary to ratify the terms of this exchange on the part of Brooklyn.

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. July 17, 1865 ; meral Orders, No. 10.

eneral Orders, No. 10.
Most of the regiments composing the first division, first army corps, have been ordered to heir mustering rendezvous in the different heir mustering rendezvous in the differen states, consequently they will be temporaril letsched from their divisions and brigades in view of their approaching departure. The Major-General Commanding desires to say that as veterans, who have served with honor on every battle-field of the rebellion, their conduct will be closely criticised by citizens and soldiere. It is expected that each member of the corps will feel an bonest pride in the veteran organization to which he is attached, and will realize that he represents not only his own lo-cality and State, but also the armies of the Union. The Major-General Commanding trusts Union. The Major-General Commanding trusts that furing their absence the members of this corps, they will, by good conduct and superior discipline fully sustain the high opinion everywhere entertained of them as veteran soldiers of the United State.

f the United State.

By order of Major General Hanogon.

FINLEY ANDERSON, A. A. G. Official communications received by the Deartmont of the State from Paris justily the exo the United States in compliance with the de

mand heretofore made.

Owing to the payment of troops now being mastered out, including boundes and other necessary obligations of the Government, the delity femands upon the Treasnry are from four to five millions of dollars.

There are at least 10,000 applications on the the Treasury Department for appointments.
The Navy Department expresses much solitude at the mysterious disappearance of Pavaster Clark, of Delaware, who has had important gridges addressed to the control of the cont

e found.

Much scattered cotton and tobacco is awaitg purchase, but holder have no means of ing purchase, but holder have no means of bringing it to market. The following has just taken place in refer-er ce to the vassel Stonewall: MR. TASSARO TO MR. SEWARD.

Wassissores, July 14 1865. The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of or Catholic Majesty, has the honor to bring to which he has received from Madrid, order has been given to the Captain General of Caba to deliver the war vessel Stonewall to any person whom the Government of the United States are consumisation for that purpose, due formalities intervening. In thus acting the Government of her Majesty Judges that the reasons adduced in the note of the 39th of May last are not sufficient to found the right of vindication which that of the United States believe it has. Animated, nevertheless, by the same notice and loyal sentiments which it has shown chring the four years of war happily terminated in this country, it conits entering into a discussion without object, and the Stonewall is placed at the disposal of the United States Government; with reference to the security for expenses to the country of the um having been considered as sole and es ance of entrender of the vescel, it was edited that the Government of the infec will not refuse to reimburse it beli

highest consideration.

Signed,

GABRIL TESSARO.

To Hon. Secretary of State of United States. ME. SEWARD TO MR. TASSARD,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 17, 1965. The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which was addressed to him on the 14th inst. by Mr. Tassaro, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Queen of Spain. In the note Mr. Tassaro informs the Secretary that her Catholic Mejesty has ordered that the armed steam vessel called Sunewall, which has been the subject of a previous correspondence between two countries, shall be delivered up to the Government of the United States, and this decision has been made with a waiver of the discussion upon hand of the question whether the demand of the U. S. Consol be maintained upon strict principles of internal law. Mr. Tassaro has been pleased also to assure the undersigned that the surrender has been ordered on the The undersigned, Secretary of State of the between the two countries during the period of the insurrection which has heretofore so directly disturbed the relations of the United States with many of the foreign powers. The undersigned is still further informed that while Spain will receive from the United States, as Spain will receive from the United States, as they have heretofore offered to pay the indemnity of \$46.000, the amount of the expense which the Captain-General of Cuba incurred in obtaining possession of the Stonewall, yet that surrender is tendered without making it dependent on such reimbursement, as a condition has been submitted to the President of the United States, and the undersigned has now the plessure to inform Mr. Tassaro that orders will be promptly given for the bringing away of the Stonewall from Havana.

It only remains to be added that this Government appreciates equally the promptness and courtesy which have marked the proceedings of her Catholic Mejesty's Government on this interesting subject, and that these proceedings will have a strong tendency to confirm and perpetunte ancient and traditional friendships of two nations.

nations.
Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to offer Mr. Tassaro renewed assurances of highest consideration.

W. H. SEWARD.
Sence Don G. Tassaro, Min. Pien.

Senoe Don G. Tassaro, Min. Pien.

Washington, July 17.

The rush on the President was renewed with vigor to-day. The ante-room was overflowing with people, the greater portion being office-eckers, among whom was one Palladelphia delegation of twenty-five, who are negling the retention of the present Collector of that port. The President appeared in excellent health and endes ored to grant such applicants an ancience. Where is no diminutou in applicants dience. Where is no diminution in applicants

for pardons. Among the latest applicants are the ismous Commodore Hollins, of the rebel navy, and Geo. W. Ewing, member of the rebel navy, and Geo. W. Kwing, member of the rebel Congress from Kentneky.

There are hosts of applications for pardon from those who are within the property qualifications of the amnesty proclamation. The Engineer of the pirate ahlp Alabama, which vessel was sunk off the coast of France by the United States frigate Kearsage, was at the President's to day asking for pardon.

Maj. Gen. Howard is organizing an intelligence of the human for treatment. It is

Maj.-Gen. Howard is organizing an intelligence office for the bureau for freedmen. It is to be located in this city. It is the intention of the General to keep a complete record of all colored freedmen who are wishing employment, and also to give ample Information to these who are seeking colored labor.

Trains are now running with commendable recularity and dispatch to Bichmond over the Washington branch of the Orange and Alexandria Ealiroad. The Adam Express Company send a mesecuger over the road, and will put on an express car as soon as the bridge across the Rappahennock is finished, which is expected to be accomplished by next Priday.

Every boat which comes up from the South brings large numbers of ex-rebel officers and soldiers, the former residents of the counties in Virginia contiguous to Washington. They are open in their avowals of atherence to the prin-

open in their avowals of adherence to the prin-ciples for which they have fought, and of their cipies for which they have fought, and of their diaregard of the confiscation acts and onth of allegiance, saying that they wish only to get control of their property and of the State government again, when they will speedily restore the spirit, if not the letter, of slavery.

Some of them speak fluently of their readinces to take another brush with the United States as soon as an opportunity offers.

New York, July 18
The following decision has been rendered by
Attorney-General Bowdon, of Virginia: RICHMOND, VA., July 14, 1865
To the Hon. F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Vir.

To the Hon. F. H. Pierpont, Governor of Varginia:

Sin: Your note of the 13th inst., inquiring whether persons who held office under the so-called Confederacy, or any rebellious State Government, are eligible to county offices, has been received. We are of opinion that such persons are not eligible to any constitutional offices.

The first section of article of the Constitution provides that no person shall vote or hold office under this Constitution who held effice under the so-called Confederate government, or under any rebellions State government, or who has been a member of any State Legislature in rebellion against the anthority of the who has been a member of any State Legisla-ture in rebellion against the authority of the United States, excepting therefrom county of-fices. There are county offices which are in use under this Constitution.

Under the provision cited all persons em-braced herein are prohibited from holding con-stitutional offices. In this prohibition are not included such persons as have heretofore held more county offices under any rebel State gov-

e classes of persons who shall not hold offer have therefore construed the words 'excepting tag jessons abusing office under the Confederate Government, &c., could be elected to county offices, but as meaning that all persons who have leen mere county officers, may hold any constitutional office. One of two interpretations must be given to the section in question. t was the intention of the framers of the Can titution either, first, to limit the eligibility of all the classes mentioned to mere county offi-or, second, to exclude all the classes mention save county offices from elligibility to one of-fice, and to confer on mere county officers the right to be elected to any position where a

right to be elected to any position where a county officer otherwise is.

I am clearly of opinion that the latter is the true intention. The contrary construction of the section would be attended with many anomalies. First, it would permit any officer of the co-called Confederate Government to hold a county office, when, by the terms of the article originally adopted and as it shoot antil recently mended, he could not vote for another person for the same office. County officers of merely local and limited jurisdiction would be placed under the same ban with the highest officers of the so-called Confederacy or rebellious Styte Governments.

nestion is mainly employed in describing the lasses of p reons not eligible to office. This county officers," as descriptio persuarrum, and not as not indicating the offices to which the proscription, eligible to. The opinion I giving refers merely to constitutional of As to such offices as are not created by the Very respectfully, THOWAS R BOWDEN,

Attorney-Goneral of Virginia NEW YORK, July 18 The Times's Washington special says the Pa The Times's Washington special says the Pardon Burean is still overrun with applications.
Among them are those of Gostavas A. Henry,
Senator from Tennessee; H. W. Williard, formerly member of the United States Congress for
Alabaras; J. D. Hallberton, United States Diatrict Judge for Virginia; M. A. Hollins, U.
S. N., of Greytown notoriety; A. J. Harblenine,
U. S. N.; Jas. H. Lane, Brigadler-General; the
selvel Governor Magrath, of South Carolina,
and Moore of Alabaras.

The Herald's special says: A delegation has
arrived from South Carolina, consisting of B.
F. Perry, Provisional Governor; J. L. Orr, C.
J. Elssed, J. W. Grady, W. A. Litch, and Foster Bradgood.

J. Elseed, J. W. Grady, W. A. Litch, and Foster Bradgood.

The present seties of the 7-20 loan will probably all be absorbed within a week or ten days. This is the last of the six hundred million loan authorized at the last session of Congress.

When the soldiers are paid off, with the decrease of Government expenses, the Secretary will be able to get along until Congress meets, with the use of certificates of indebtolness and temporary icans.

It is understood that Gen, Almonte is in New York imoog on his way to Austria and Belgium for more assistance for Maximillan, and desires to have an interview with President Johnson.

New York, July 18.

New York, July 18.

The Tribune same: We are able to state by suthcrity that the ismilies of Jeff Davis and of C. C. Clay retained eminent and loyal advisers as early se the middle of May last to appear whenever the Government shall think proper to order the trials of these State prison ers. The senior counsel is a gentleman of whose prominence at the bar there will be no whose prominence at the bar there will be no question, when it is thought proper to announce his name; ony reports, therefore, which may appear from time to lime in different newspapers as to efforts made in behalf of the prisoners, by persons representing themselves as their counsel or engaged in their legal service, may be safely regarded as unauthorized by the parties chiefly concerned.

New York, July 18.

The steamer Elien S. Terry brings Newbern advices of the 15th.

lylees of the 15th.
The Raleigh Progress says not a solitary case. of yellow fever has appeared at Wilmington.
The Progress speaks in the highest terms of the administration of Gov. Hunter.
It also sets forth the great benefits Newbern has received by the linfax of Northern business men. In 1836 it was deemed impracticable to ran a line of steamers to New York, but now there are two and one of two Rallimons. there are two, and one or two to Baltimore.

New Yoak, July 18.
The steamer Louisa Moore brings Wilming-The steamer Louisa around to dates of the 14th.

The Herald easy nearly a million dollars have been paid to solidiers there within a few days. The American Telegraph Company have taken charge of the Southern lines, and expect taken charge of the Southern lines, and expect taken communication, through the interthere will be an increased demand, as there is a great amount of produce above Wilmington. Three steamer loads of negroes have lately

been sent to Cherleston.

New York, July 18.

G. W.Gar lettle man who offered a milion dollars to any man who would minder Pre-ident Lincoln, Johnson and Seward, a rived at Hilton. inder a strong guard, and from thence sent to Fort Palaski.

R. M. T. Hun'er, of Virginia, who also is

confitted in that stronghold, has applied for pardon.

The Alexandria Journal save that Genera's Buller and Moceby have entered into a law permership in New York.

The Tribune's Washington special says that the settlement of the public lands in connection with the emblect of foreign immigration, is now engaging the attention of the de; a'ments. It is confidently believed that the payment of our war debt can be vastly helped by a wise policy, and extending to emigrants who wish to settle on our public domains, and more particularly in the mining fields of the Western teritories, an opportunity to do so on liberal entionies, an emportunity to do so on liberal

terms. WASHINGTON, July 18. The Post's special save: The President has hanged the place of imprisonment of Dr. windd, O'Longhim, Arnold, and Spangler, and Ley were to day sent to the Dry Tortugas instead of the Albany Peniferniary.

Col. Harrison. Devis's private secretary, has
een sent to Fort McHenry; Prof. McCullech,
the alleged projector of the incendiary fires in
New York, to Fort Delaware; and General Haris to Lithe Pedeon.

The cabinet was in session to day.

Mr. R. H. Gillett, the gentleman who is retained by some friends of Davis as the latter's counsel, arrived here several days ago. He has had no interview with his client, nor doebe know what course the Government Intende

o pursue relative to trial.

Encouraging accounts have been received here of the prospects of the restoration North Carolina. It is stated that a majority

North Carolina. It is stated that a majority of her pianters are pursuing a humane and Judicious course toward their late claves.

New York, July 18.

A letter to the Tribune, from Galveston, dated July 4, says the calm of the city was disturbed yesterday somewhat by the arrest of Mayor Leonard, of Galveston, by the military anticities. Physical Research Company Company. anthorities. Rumor assigns several causes for the arrest, but nothing definite is not known. Stringent orders have been issued by the Pro-vost Marshal in regard to the sale of liquers, and it is not improbable that Mayor Leonard, being proprietor of a common grog-snop, has disoteyed them.

So far all has been orderly in Galveston. All

the rest of the State has been given up to rapine and plunder.

The wheels of business are beginning to move

The wheels of business are beginning to move again, yet very slow. The calm of death rests on the city.

The people are despondent, and many profess to believe that the death of slavery will be the death of prosperity in Texas. The freed men are availing themselves of the privileges accorded them by the proclamation. Many have money laid up and are now renting good houses in the city. ouses in the city.

For several years past Galveston has suffered stretchy from yellow fever, and residents here re predicting it will decimate the Union troops

before the season is over. Gen. Granger has issued specific regulations in regard to querentine which will, if enforced, prevent the importation of the disease from other ports.

The World's Columbus, Ga., correspondent is such that the people have planted plenty of coin. A good deal has been put in since the cessation of fighting. In this State, as in other Southern States I have passed through, there will be sufficient corn for use, but at present Southern States I have passed through, there will be evilident corn for use, but at present there is a scarcity in the market. Prices of provisions is an evidence of this fact. Poor flour sells at three collars per hundred, in coin. Boarding at the hotels, four dollars n day, the same as the best hotels in New York, but nobdy can tell how the poverty of the people is exemplified in language, appearance, and habits voluntarily. Persons who have evidently been raised in alliannee deay themselves some cheep luxuries of the season, such as summer fruits and a few notions which have found their way from the North. They all dress plainly. There are plently of women whose external furnishing is sadly out of taste and repair. In traveling on the railroad a great many got into the cars without a cent to pay their fare, trusting to the generosity of the road for a ride. Sometimes whole families start off with little or no provisions. Eating houses are few, and they charge one dollar for entry to the table, when a scramble ensues for the edibles. Direct appeals for money are of commen occurrence.

for money are of common occurrence.

The State of Georgia, like South Carolina, is a good deal crippled by the late raids through it. The country from Chattanooga to Atlanta is seemed and furrowed with intrenchmenta, its bridges are destroyed and fences are gone, on the lines of most railroads the depots are on the lines of most railroads the depots are gone; on the lines of most railroads the depots are core. At every town large amount of stores were burned. The loss to the State in desolation can not be less than one bundred million dollars. At Columbia, Ga., three large cotton factories were borned, beades fifty-four thousand beles of corm. The ravages of Wilson were much greater than need be, considering the state of the war. The destruction here was four days after the surrender of Lee, but he knew nothing of the negotiations with Sherman till nearing Macon, when he was met by a flag-of-truce, which forginately stopped the destruction.

Between West Point and Montgomery a railroad company runs an engine and two flat cars, charging 10 cents per mile, and refusing to take greenbacks except at fifty cents on the deliar.

The regro question is still be absorbing use The best of the negroes ramain at work at home, but in clides and them there are a great number falle. Many make have run of and left their families to be cared for by their late

left their families to be eased for by their late cwaters. The question of brilling them is agit to 0, and some settling itself. Six no. year some uniform rates can be adopted for their restiment; meanwhile they will suffer. The sentiment of the people is quiet, submissive, and patient. They are making all haste—they know how to bring themselves right again.

The proceedings of Union meetings in Georgia of forty counties have been made public, and most of them are the largest and most populous counties of the State. The probability is that meetings have almost been held in nearly every county or the State, but the proceedings have not just been received because of lack of most facilities. wielched condition of affairs. An attempt was lately made to arrest Mr. To only at his red lence near Angusta, but he escaped through the back doer, since which he has not been beard of, it is said. But for the microtunete drank of Montgonery he would have been made Predictal Instant of Davis, between when there has been great entitle.

ween whem there has been great enmity wit Court, this merrilug read the opinion of indge Green and himself, prepared, as he acted, by Jucge Green, dealaring the act of the aggislature of Penesylvania which remains the egislature of Pennsylvania which repealed the barier of the Connelsville Railroad Company to be unconstitutional. This secures to Pitts-burg and the West another ontiet to the East, and a firest coute to Baltimers and Washing-

Washington, July 18.

Gov. Perry of South Cardina, accompanied by ex-Speaker James S. Orr, had an interview with the President to-day on the question of reconstruction. It is said that a good deal or mulic has arisen in South Carolina.

Gov. Perry culivered a speech at Greenville, July 36, which is extraordinary in its landations of the rebel General. Lee and the rebel cause, which, he save, failed owing to the people having no heart in it, and seeking shelter in bomb-

the front of the fight.

He regretted that the South was defeated, nt, yielding to uccessity, he urges the people f his State to beecme good citizens and obey he laws, when they will become again a free Eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-six

people.

Else on thousand five hundred and fifty-six acres were taken up at the Land Office at St. Cloud, Minn, in the month of June, 1895, under the homesteed law. The cash sales at that office in the same month amounted to \$1.883.95.

The sales at Omaha. Nebraska Territory, for the month of June, 1865, amounted to \$1.833.95.

The sales at Omaha. Nebraska Territory, for the month of June, 1865, amounted to \$1.23, 371 cash. The sales at Olympis, Washington Territory, under the form of the Territory, under the Mary Harris minr3er trial were continued to \$147,936 for the month of May, 1865.

The arguments in the Mary Harris minr3er trial were continued to Jaw. One was advanced for the prosecution and one for the defense. To-morrow the defense, through Mr. Voorbees, will make another argument. The District Attorney will thereupon close, and the jury will then take the case.

The purposer only remained in court during a portion of the arguments. She is allowed to retire to the anteroom with ber friends when the speaking is protracted.

The removal of all prisoners from the old peakientiary, and the fact that the building is to be turned into a workshop for the arsanal, disposes entirely of the story that Jeff Davis is to be tried by a military commission.

The Caltinet was in section several hours today; all of the members were present, and several important subjects were under consideration, among them the pardon of certain rebeing of the story that Jeff Davis is to be tried by a military commission.

The Caltinet was in section several hours today; all of the numbers were present, and several important subjects were under consideration, among them the pardon of certain rebeing the story that the subjects were under consideration, among them the pardon of certain rebeing the story that the subjects were under consideration, among them the pardon of certain rebeing the story the story that the subjects were under consideration, among them the pardon of certain rebeing the story the story that the subjects were unde

flicials. The South Carolina delegation had an interview with the Attorney-General to-lay, during which they filed the applications of a large number from that State for pardon. They were encorred by the New Pio Ex-Governor Letcher, of Virginia, ex-Gov-tror Magrath, of South Carolina, ex-Speaker Drr, of the latter State, and one of the propietous of the Spotiswood Hotel, have applied for

Washington, July 19.
Dispatches state that President Johnson has expressed a determination that the laws passed by the Tennessee Legislature, shall be obyed, and that all lilegal voters in the approaching election shall be kept from the polis. NEW YORK, July 19.

A private letter from Mr. C. W. Field states that the Great Eastern would probably leave Nore on the 11th and Valentia on the 11th of line as the cable across the Gulf of St. Law-rence between Cape Briton and New Found'and Island is now in order for the first time in seven or eight years. It is probable the messages from and to the cable will have to be sent acro's the Gulf by steamer, which will delay the press reports from four to six hours. Should there be enough of the Atlantic cable to streich across the Gnif, which is confidently expected, it will, we understand, be immediately laid, and thus in a few days not only restore the continuation of New Foundated but the two continuation of New Foundated but the two continuations.

nents in uninterrupted telegraphic communica-tion.
The inquest on the murder of the Joyce children has closed its investigations. They find the murders were communited by some per-son or persons to the jury unknown. The ex-amination of Stewart, who is under arrest for the crime, is expected to commence to-day. The steamer Novada brings Havana dates of the 5th.

The Herald publishes an order from Genera Steadman on assuming command of the Department of Georgia. General Brannon is made commander of the District of Savannah.

Mr. Trenhelm, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, was remanded to Fort Pulaski on the 14th He had been permitted to visit Hilton Headand Charleston under parole and without a guard.

The receipts of cotton at Savannah was 14. The receipts of cotion at Savannah was 14, 0 bales and thirty-four bales of done-ties. A man named Moore, a member of company 24th lowa, was killed by lightning on the

B. 24th Iowa, was killed by dightning on the 18th.

The Republican has an article showing Savannsh to be very healthy, and attribute this condition to the sanitary measures adopted by the military officers in command there. The city is intested by the desperadoes released from the peritentiary to go in the rebel army. An extensive burglary at the store of John C. Baker & Oo. is attributed to these thieves.

Within two weeks between 3,000 and 4,000 bales of cotton are expected from the interior.

New ORIRANA, July 18.

New Orleans, July 18.
Middling cotton is quoted at 47c. Gold 145.
Gen. Canby now commands the Department
of Texas and Louisisna, reporting to Sheridan.
The George Washington, from Naw York,
arrived on Sunday.
The rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magrader,
Price, Shelby, Douglass, and Jackman, with
four hundred men and officers, two pieces of
attillery, and a large wagon train, have gone to
Maxico. NEW ORLEANS, July 18,

A late report confirms the delivery of Con-The Federals recently captured five huadred

O Yeas.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, alling back to Monterey, abandoning the enire country, much annoyed in their march by Cartinage. bat cavally forces are marching to San

New York, July 19. The Commercial's Washington special has the following: There is a movement on foot among the ladies of Washington relative to the purchase of Ford's Taeatre. An effort, it is purchase of Ford's Taeatre. An effort, it is said, will be made to raise money for its purchase. The purposed to use it.

The railroad between the cities of Washingtrn and Richmond is now fully opened. The bridge over the Rappahanneck was fluished on Men.dar. Two trains will be run daily between the two cities, beginning Monday next.

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains the report that Charles O'Connor, of New Pork, has been retained as senior counsel for Jeff. Davis. The time of trial is not known.

New York, July 19.

New York, July 19, The Herald's City of Mexico currespondent gives positive confirmation to the statement heretofore made that Ex-Senator Gwyhn's vice and the Northern Mexican States are ignored

regal projects for the colonization of Swnora and the Northern Mexican States are ignored by Maximilian, and will receive no recognition from him, notice of his purpose having recently been published in the official organ of the Emperor Soverment. The letter contains many other matters connected with affairs in Maximilian's Empire.

The Emperor appears alive to the encouragement of every kind of enterprise calculated to give stability to his Government. He invites immigration from both the United States and Europe, and has given contracts to Americans for tolagraphic lines from the United States inrough both sections of the country, and is offering great inducements to capitalists.

Maximilian announces that he will not sell any part of the Mexican territory, nor allow he to be occupied by other ustions, France included. His conduct of the affairs of the nation impresses all visitors most favorably, and gives promise of prosperity.

The Herald's Washington special says: The South Carolina delegation represents the people of South Carolina unanimons in their acquisecence of the new state of affairs, and satisfied with the experiment of setting up a government for themselves outside of the Union, and are convinced of their inability to break the Union, but are willing and annions to accept the result as unavailable, and have concluded and determined to do all in their power to become nesful members of the Union of States. It is their determination to iose no time in repairing the damages that have occurred, and they expect to be the first of the rebel States to present their new constitution at Weshington. One good result of the States to amend their constitution and establish a fair, equal, and liberal basis of representation in their State government.

The World's Washington special says: the The World's Washington special says: the Cathinet was in session nearly three hours to-day, every member being present.

The Raicigh correspondent says the payment of the direct tax on property has greatly fallen off since Governor Holden and others companying the says of the contraction of the companying the says of the contraction of the companying the says of the contraction of the contr

the says these who own small farms The Clarksville, Texas, Standard, of June 21, hent Johnston by Lieutenant-General Grant, at he State Department, Washington. The dean," who read them in a little is the state of the washingrow, July 19.

The trial of Mlss Mary Harris termineted the days. The can," who read them in a Little Bock paper.

his afternoon, having occupied ten days. The wort room was densely packed with spectators, ding many ladies Long telore the court was formally opened for Dan W. Voorbles made a closing speech tehalf of the accessed, coctending that from the affecting circumstances and wrongs in-ted upon her, the homicide was an act of in-The District Attorney, Corrington delivered

The District Attorney, Corrington delivered the concluding argument for the prosecution. He said appeals had been made to the sympathics of the jury—nothing else—and he could prove it. "Great God," he exclaimed, "what an array of counsel. Joseph II. Bradley, a great and eminent lawyer."—
Before he had duished the sentence Marsha Gooding interrupted the speaker, tailing the andience that they must cease laughing, or he would arrest them.

Mr. Carrington—said: "Let them laugh; Judge, they have the right to laugh or cry."

Marshal Gooding responded: Mr. Carrington, I will regulate that matter.

Mr. Carrington—Very well, I submit.

Owthuring his remarks, he said: If the jury seculit this woman on the ground of insanity, they just upon record a fact that will make them indications. The scene is taid in Chicago. We find Mary Harris meets Mary Deviin, who have the will be active them.

them ildications. The scene is laid in Chicago, We find Mary Harris meets Mary Devin, who keeps a millinery establishment. What kind of en establishment was that? Judge Hughes here called the attention of the cunsel to the misrepresentation of the evidence

y the District Attorney.

Judge Wylie Informed the District Attorne Judge Wvite informed the District Attorney that he should not retaliste upon Miss Devlin as to the character of her house because the coursel for the defense had attacked Dr. Burroughs. There was nothing in the evidence against the character of the house of Mass Devlin, and he would not permit him to make an attack on her house, though he might comment as much as he liked on the testimony of those ladles, but he should not assail har house, against which there was no evidence.

Mr. Carrington—No man shall say I was ever seen to cower. I discharge my duties in the fear of God and without fear of man.

Judge Wylle—You shall not go on in this manner, sir: I will put you in custody of the marshal. You shall not go on, sir, in that way. I will have no discussion between you and myself to be determined by a jury.

Judge Hughas said he did not desire to interrupt the District Attorney. He therefore hoped he would comine himself to the evidence and within bounds.

to interrupt the coursel, but in a closing argument the coursel must limit themselves to recognized bunds.

Mr. Carrington resumed blackers. cognized baunds.

Mr. Cardington resumed his argument again, denouncing Miss Devilu.

Mr. Bracley and such conduct was nobecoming of a gentleman, and no gentleman would use such language. He could not sit quietly and softer this unprotected lady to be insulted by Mr. C.

by Mr. C. Said he would do his duty.
Mr. C. Said he would do his duty.
Mr. Bradley rejoined that no gentlemen would use such hangnage.
Mr Carrington said he would return the insult, the gentleman having used such language against Dr. Burroughs.

Mr Bradley said Miss Dolin was brought here by him, and he would protect her. The attack upon her was an attack upon him, and he would resent it. The Court ordered the Marshal to stop the The Const ordered the Marshal to stop the quarreling, and informed Mr. Carrington he was going beyond bounds in using such language against the lady, against whom there was nothing in evidence.

After Mr. Carrington had concluded his argument, Judge Wylle said the jury law had been laid down by the Court. Feeling satisfied the jury understood it, he now submitted the the cance without further charge. He hoped they had made up their minds, and would soon render their verdict. The jury retired to their room, and in ten minutes returned with a verdict of 'Not guitty.'

The announcement was received with long

lict of "Not guitty."
The amountement was received with loud appliance. Some women cried with joy. Hats here thrown up, and a large number of spectacous ruthed toward Miss Harris to congrantate her on her sequittal, the words of which had carcely been announced when she fainted, and was taken from the court room in the arms of Mr. Bracley, her senior counsel. Persons ou -

lde caught up and repeated acc About one hundred and fifty applications for About one bundred and fity applications for parcon were received by the Attorney General to day.

The tatement has been republished in some of the newspapers that the Paymaster General will immediately make a requisition on the Sectary of the Treasury for three multion of dollars fer soldiers' pay up to Jaiv let. Tails appears to be a mistake, for on inquity to-day it was accertained probably that one and a half million dollars will pay all that is due to the soldiers unstered out and the troops to the soldiers unstered out and the troops who remain in service to the above named date issue of new certificates of indebtedness does not equal the amount of those continually ma-turing and redeemed. The reduction of this

description of paper has been from \$250,000,000 to less than \$115,000,000.

Gen. Ewell, a prisoner of war, having taken the oath of allegiance and given bonds he will respect, has been permitted by the President to spect, has been permitted by the Fresident to turn home on parole to report once a week letter to the Becretary of War. Prestee t Lincoln having directed, under date the 23d March last, that Mrs. Ewell should are the tenefit of his amnesty proclamation, of the having taken the required oath, Presi-tent Johnson to-day permitted her to return to ashville, her former home, and take her per-mal property.

sonal property.

The Tribune's Savannah special says about 1,500 lales of cotton arrived during the week.

Many parties commenced timber cutting for shipment on Oberchee, Allamaha, and Savannah ideas. LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

HALLEAR, July 19.

HALLEAR, July 19.

Licerpod, July 9.—The steamship Cidon arrived at Queenstown to day. The reported seizure of the girate Rappahanneck at Southempton is false. The vessel is safely in dock at Livernoci. Firstler correspondence between the Franch Entitle: correspondence between the French and British Government on the essention of the American war is published. Earl Russell says the opinion of the British Government that ships belonging to the Confederate Government and not lawfully transferred to other owners before the cestation of hostilities may be claimed as public property by the Federal Government if found in any British territory, and any counter-claim must be decided in the ordinary course of law by civil tribunals.

A despatch to the British Minister at Washington from Earl Russell says the enemy's commissioned ships of war cannot, during the continuation of the war, be relieved from the risk of capture by any sale or transfer to the neutrals.

risk of capture by any sale or transfer to the neutrals.

The Russian gulf cable is interrupted, and telegraph communication with India is consequently suspended.

The Index, the secossion organ in Loudon, has suspended.

Yarks, July 8—Bourse firm. Rentes closed at 671 18c.

The steamer Caroline, with the shore end of the cable, sailed from Loudon for Valentia on the 5th, and steamer Hawk left on the 7th to assist in leying it. assist in laying it.

The steamer Terrible and the Sphynx had both soiled for Valentis, and the Great Kastern would leave on the 15th. It was expected the fleet would leave Valentia on the 19th of July and arrive at Heart's Content on the 1st of August. Messages are constantly being sent through the whole cable in the most perfect manner.

manner.

Great Britain.—England was for the moment without a Parliament. The dissolution immediately followed the prorogation on the 6th, and write for the new election were forthwith The appointment of Lord Cransworth as suc-France —The weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of cash of np-wards of eight and a quarter million francs. The bourse was flat and lower on Friday.

The bourse was flat and lower on Friday. Rentee 667 92c.

Egypt.—A letter from Alexandria of June 28th furnishes details of the cholera excitement. The existence of cholera was officially declared. On the 11th of June twenty-three deaths occurred. By the end of the week the deaths increased to about one hundred per day. By the end of the second week they reached two hundred, and on the 27th the number was two hundred and fifty. There was much alarm, and about 20,000 people quitted the city. Business was generally enspended. But Mr. Hall, U.S. Consul, remained at his post. The business of the Consulate was transacted as mensi. the Consulate was transacted as negal.

Hou. R. H. Berger, American Minister to
Japan, and Hon. A. Burlingsme, Minister to
China, pareed through Alexandria on the 18th,
en route to America on leave of absence. An Alexandria telegram of June 15th reports considerable diminution in the cholera. There were one hundred deaths on the 14th. The ep-themic was stationary at Cairo.

Edgar Needham, Esq., has kindly furnished as a succinct explanation of the revenue law in relation to incomes, dividends, &c. After reading his letter there need be no further disjute as to the meaning of the law, nor can there be any excuse for disobedience or neglect. The penalties imposed by the law are absolute, and Mr. Needham has no option in their en-

and Mr. Needham has no option in their enforcement:

To the Filtors of the Loussville Journal;
In answer to your inquiries in relation to the incrme tax lists, as published in the Journal, and the liability of parties who receive dividends from banks, rainvoads, and other instinctions who pay tax direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, I reply as follows:

First—Every tax-payer receiving income from dividends or compons upon which the lastitutions making the dividend or paying the compon withhold the tax and pay the same themselves direct to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Is entitled to a credit on the amount of the income tax found due by him to

the Government; which ore lit is equal in amount to the tex with led from him and paid of the institutions before united.

Second—Every person receiving, or, who is institled to receive, an income exceeding \$5,000 of the year 1864, must pay 10 per ceat on the excess over the \$5,000 as aforesaid. It may, herefore, happen that a person receiving in some upon which banks or other institutions awe already raid 5 per cent tax, will be re-

we already poid 5 per cent tax, will incl to pay 5 per cent additional tax. e and amount of tax due depends bot amount and upon the sources of income Third-I have no knowledge of any lustre which a tax-payer returning in this districts not been properly credited for the smoon id fer him by banks, rallroads, and other

mil'or institutions.
Fourth—The income lists, as published in the courned and in the Press, are only for the city of consville and the county of Jetterson, and Louisville and the county of Jefferson, and horse are necessarily incomplete, as we did not receive suitable blanks until the latter part of April. Income tax can however, he assessed at any time curing the year and returned on special lists to the Collector. Persons need not blink they have escaped the tax legally due by them to the Nail and Government because they fall to find their names on the published lists. The returns for the countless of Henry, O dham and Owen are not yet completed, but will be ready carly in August. the Persons who have been sick or absent

om the city or county may still return their come for 1864 without pecalty, and all who, brough ignorance or inadvertence, have made perconceons returns, may well-anticity come forward and amend their returns also without penalty, out in all cases of voluntary neglect, failure, or trand, the penalties of 25 or 100 per cent was bee imposed. See section 14 of the law. Very respectfully, EDGAR NEEDHAM, Ass'r 3d Dis. Ky.

Hon, W. L. Sharkev, of Miss., and Han James Johnson, of Georgia, two of the ablest utiats in the South, agree in the opinion that the President of the United States had a right to saue his proclamation setting free the slaves of the rebel States, and that the proclamation was constitutional.

THE PHI KAPPA PAI FRATERNITY .- We invite stitution to the advertisement calling a conven-tion of this time-honored fraternity. It is great-tly to be desired that Southern Chapters will open communication with it. It is one of the most widely-extended fraternities in the land, and has long cojoyed a position second to none in the United States. [29] d.c.w1 The following important letter has been received icm the Southery of the Treasury:

Theasury Department, Washington, D. C. July 10, 1965. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

SER IN reply to pour impulities of the 5th lines, the following general subes, adopted by the department and transmitted in necessary cases to officers of the customs, are here estated:

1. The President's proclamation of June 13th removed the fib per cent tax on purchased products, and the least per poundshipping fise on cotton east of the Missisteph river, and you will refund, without reference to me of individual ages, any such amounts collected by you on and ester dime 14th last.

8. The President's proclamation of June 24, 1875, removed the 5th per cent (byvernment tax on purchased products, and the framportation free prescribed by the resultations of July 25, 1844, west of the Missishippi, and you will redund, without evidence of the Missishippi, and you will redund, without evidence of the Missishippi, and you will redund, without evidence of the Missishippi, and you will redund, without evidence of the Missishippi, and you will redund by the one and after June 18th last.

These rules will be transmitted to the Burdon Customs at Louisvike to guide his action.

Respectantly, II, McCULLOCH,

To Jenn B. Serran, Providence of the Dogard of Tinda, Controlling, No. II is to be heped that from the above emphatic, posi-

It is to be heped that from the above emphatic, post tve, and explicit instructions there will be longer any complaints board as to the action of the Collector of this port in regard to this subject. There can be no missed tending, unless willful of these instructions, The Bankers' Magazine for July contains a somme United States, showing the returns of each State. We eject the following table, showing the various items ishilities and easets of the National Banks of the city of New York, compared with these of the whole country.

April 1, 1968: Liabilities, N. Y. City. Other Places. Liabilities, N. Y. Csty. Other Places, Total. Capital ... \$8,143,000 19.5,671.038 2615,538,000 Circunation. 6,451,070 19.444.570 19.494.570 19.444.570 19.494.570 19. Total Babilities .8189,486,450 8082, 17,450 \$771,514,04

8:31.001 8:32,7:37 and individual deposits in the city of New York, in the National Banks, are it & cent on the whole; the bank capital forms about 18K & cant of the whole. The outlined bank capital of the city of New York is about

eighty millions of dollars; the deposits, payable on do-mand (acced three hundred millions of dollars, The Boston Post gives the following account of the

The Clintern' Bruk deposited \$100,000 with the Batel Consul for the benefit of the Dutch bandhelders of the bark, and \$700,000 with the French Consul. There Butler found it and seized it, as he did, alea, that diesa lted with the Duich Consul, but the Government after ward sent Reverdy Johnson out there to look into the matter, and he adjudged the claim of the bank good, as the selzure tilegal and wrong. In regard to the mining specie there are figure re more of \$400,000 having gone to New York, and oth large sums to Havana and Europe; but nothing certain

has yet trunspired concerning the matter. MARRIED. e 12th inst. by Rev. D. N. Porter, at the resi-Amery Thompson, Mr. Pl. A. Greno, 145th univers, to Miss Susan Farmer, of Embuence, Kentucky.

Same day, by the same, at the residence of Mr Joh P. Crabb, Mr. Charmes Burnell to Mrs. Maeytha Jan Symickland, all of Henry county, Ky.

DIED. Ou Saturday morning, July 15th, at 3 o'clock, Man Jang, eldert daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Bu-lard, aged 13 years and 8 months. On Sunear morning, July 16, CHARLES MAULUY, in fast ron of Pillon II, and Mary P. Mapother. In Jeffersonville, Indians, July 15, 1965, at 10:30 P. M. of scarlet fover, Willia A., infant son of J. E., and Do lia Thickston, aged 31 months and 15 days.

"As age advances, alls and aches attent; Backs builded broadest burden somely bend;

Cuttingly caud comes consuming care, Dealing debusions, drivelry, despair." Thus, with alliterative accuracy, doss Orphous C. Ker tell the rad story of the 'aches and sile" of advancing age. But a way has been discovered by which old age age. But a way has been assovered by which out are ecopes its penalties, and youth may be made more brilliant. PLANTATION BITERS—the true "Elixir of Life and Love"—is the wounded spirit's balm. It cures Dyspecies, Headache Dullines, Vertizo, Gout, Liver Camplaint, Sallowness, Feverish Lips, and every symptem of an unpleasant or alarming character. Let all who would enjoy life and its plusings, use PLANTATION BITTERS, and they will rotain their frushness, bloom

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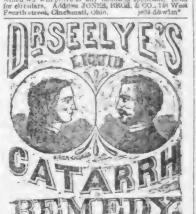
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As the disagns however coming an expensive as increment in quantity and choused in quality; that an-now thick and heavy, and are bracked at commenced. The secretions are difference, counting a had breate; the raise thick and meant the greener which the series or small is leasured or 66 troyed; deathers frequency to black Another sommers and important symptom of Ca arch is that the person is obligad to clear his throad is the morning of a thick and dilmy numous, which has fallen down from the healt during the night. When this tekna place the person may be sure that the disease is on its way to the lungs, and should have no time is

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